FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 156 *13 August 1985*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Attitude Demonstrates 'Disregard' for Peace [PRAVDA 10 Aug] AA 1
TASS Analyst Examines U.S. Nuclear Policy [Bogachev] AA 2
U.S. 'Avoiding' Moratorium Proposal, 'Covering Up' AA 3
U.S. 'Sidestepping' Explosion Verification Issue [Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 9 Aug] AA 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UN Sea Law Session Resumes in Geneva CC 1
USSR Seeks Improved Relations With Israel, PRC [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT 13 Aug] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Foreign Military, Economic Aid Bill Criticized [PRAVDA 10 Aug] A 1
Congressional Delegation Visits Supreme Soviet [IZVESTIYA 10 Aug] A 1
Tours Uzbekistan A 2
Commentary on NSC Involvement in Nicaragua A 2
TASS Cites Speakes on Reagan Knowing NSC Plans A 3
Pentagon's 'Chemical Rearmament' Plans Cited [Barsukov] A 3
PRAVDA Notes Bush Intention to Run in 88 [10 Aug] A 4
Levin Says U.S. Represses Peace Supporters A 4
'Growing Indignation' Toward U.S. S. Africa Policy A 5
U.S.-USSR Accord on Sports Events Welcomed [Alimov in IZVESTIYA 8 Aug] A 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Aliyev Arrives in Pyongyang for Anniversary C 1
IZVESTIYA Assails Japanese Defense 'White Book' [Rashidov 12 Aug] C 1

EASTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Reports Tikhonov, Filipov Speeches [11 Aug] F 1
Special Court Session on Antonov Case Reported [Patsyuk] F 4
IZVESTIYA on USSR-Bulgarian Civil Aviation [Zakharko 6 Aug] F 4

Soviet, Bulgarian Trade Officials Confer F 4
[IZVESTIYA 10 Aug]

WESTERN EUROPE

Zamyatin Address Moscow Treaty Meeting G 1
Additional Zamyatin Remarks G 1
Brandt Interviewed on Results of Moscow Treaty G 3
U.S. Plans To Site Chemical Weapons in FRG [Zholkver] G 3
EEC Official Notes Interest in CEMA Relations G 4
Eureka Project Presents Varied Possibilities G 5
[Kovalenko in IZESTIYA 9 Aug]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Foreign Ministry 'Source' Cites Mideast Policy H 1
[Beirut AL-SAFIR 11 Aug]
IZVESTIYA Notes Arab Criticism of Arab Summit H 4
[9 Aug]
Commentary Outlines Israeli Plans for Mideast H 4
[Gerasimov]
PRAVDA Cited on Lebanon's National Unity Front H 6
[Glukhov]
PLO Delegation Head Advocates UN Settlement Plan H 6
Iran Imports Weapons Through USSR Territory H 7
[KYODO]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Reports on Soviet-Angolan Talks J 1
[10 Aug]
Commentaries Weigh South African Affairs J 2
Vienna Talks Support Pretoria J 2
[Ryasova]
Repression Increases J 3
[Myakota]
'War' Declared on Blacks J 4
Reforms Offered Not Enough J 4
[Inov]
Planned Miners' Strike Viewed J 5
TASS Reports Ugandan Move To Restore Peace J 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Official Leaves for Burnham Funeral in Guyana K 1
New President Congratulated K 1
Chilean Media Adopts New Stance to Opposition K 1
Caribbean Socialist Parties Condemn U.S. Policy K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kuznetsov Attends Housing Commissons Session R 1
Yeltsin Attends Construtions Workers' Day Meeting R 1

Party Personnel Changes Not Mere 'Reshuffling' R 1
[Breus in Prague RUDE PRAVO 8 Aug]
Georgian Culture Minister Removed, Prosecuted R 2
[TANJUG]
Sobriety Society Official on Antialcohol Battle R 2
Ukraine Meeting Discusses Culture, Sports R 3
[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 4 Aug]
Uzbek Leaders Begin Regular Press Conferences R 4
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 21 Jul]
New Appointment Announced in Latvia R 4
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 10 Jul]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Briefs: USSR-Bulgaria Pipeline; Robot Units; S 1
Solar Power Station; New Station; Zaporozhye Communications S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Harvest Progress Throughout the Country Reviewed T 1
[Osychkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 8 Aug]
New Combines Accelerate Harvesting Pace T 3
RSFSR Official Views Harvest Transport Problems T 3
Agricultural Developments for 8-11 August T 4
Incentives for Specialized Wheat Production T 6
Briefs: Mowing Shortcomings in Uzbekistan; New T 7
Light Machine; New Repair Facility

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Military Leaders Mark Construction Workers Day V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Aug]

U.S. ATTITUDE DEMONSTRATES 'DISREGARD' FOR PEACE

PM121600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Averting the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] The clock of history shows a round figure with regard to U.S. imperialism's barbaric crime against mankind; the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The echo of that tragedy, which has left a deep mark on people's memories, appeals to the conscience and reason of every honest person. After all, it is clear that if nuclear weapons were used today, it would have catastrophic consequences for all peoples.

Protecting the world from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe is the main concern of the CPSU and the Soviet State. In the present tense international situation, which is burdened with the arms race on earth and the danger of its extension to space, they are waging an energetic and tireless struggle to limit and ultimately eliminate means of mass destruction and create an atmosphere of trust and peaceful cooperation among states.

Wishing to help end the dangerous rivalry in the buildup of nuclear potentials, the Soviet Union has taken a new step: From 6 August this year, the anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy, it unilaterally ended all nuclear explosions. This moratorium is declared until 1 January 1986 but will continue to operate thereafter if the United States also refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions.

The Soviet Union has persistently strive to eliminate nuclear weapons ever since they appeared. Back in 1946 our country proposed an international convention banning nuclear weapons, but the United States obstructed the implementation of that proposal. Ever since, the USSR has consistently and actively struggled against the stockpiling of nuclear arsenals and for an end to the rivalry in the creation of increasingly sophisticated weapon systems of this type.

Thirty years ago, in 1955, the Soviet Union proposed to all states possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons that a commitment to end tests of those weapons be adopted. That proposal, however, was not implemented owing to the negative stance of the Western powers. Our country's efforts played a decisive role in the conclusion in 1963 of the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater.

In 1974, the USSR and United States signed a treaty limiting the yield of underground nuclear weapons tests and, in 1976, they signed a treaty regulating nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. It is not our country's fault that those treaties remain unratified to this day. On the Soviet Union's initiative tripartite talks involving the USSR, the United States, and Britain began in 1977 with the aim of formulating a treaty on the complete and general banning of nuclear weapon tests. And even though considerable progress was achieved in the formulation of such a treaty, the United States and subsequently Britain refused to continue the talks.

Washington's attitude to the problem of ending nuclear tests is one of outright sabotage. What lies behind it is a desire to smash the existing balance of forces and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The new U.S. military programs for the creation and improvement of nuclear, conventional, and space armaments are aimed at achieving this adventurist goal. But the continuation of the arms race is a futile path. It only leads to the destabilization of the situation, a senseless waste of resources, and the intensification of the threat of war.

Now, when our country has declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, the exceptional importance of this act is obvious. Tests are a type of accelerator of the nuclear arms race. The ending of nuclear explosions would sharply slow down this entire process. Without tests there would be no modernization or improvement of new types of weapons, developments which result from such tests. This, in turn, means that a real barrier can be placed in the way of the nuclear arms race, which contains the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

For the first time in recent years an opportunity has appeared in the complex international situation to take a concrete and practical step with the prospect of "snuffing out" the nucelar arms race. Neither preliminary talks nor special control measures are needed for this. All it needs is goodwill and a readiness to follow the USSR's example. A world without nuclear explosions; such a prospect meets the aspirations and hopes of all peoples. That is confirmed by the resolute approval and broad support with which world public opinion greeted the new Soviet initiative.

When making its decision the Soviet Union appealed to the U.S. Administration to end its nuclear explosions also. It expressed the hope the United States would respond positively to that appeal. After all, a mutual USSR and U.S. moratorium would also set a good example for other states possessing nuclear weapons. A real contribution would thus be made to strengthening strategic stability and peace on earth and favorable conditions would be created for concluding an international treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

However, the USSR's important initiative has not met with a positive response in Washington. There they have begun looking for and inventing various justifications and subterfuges in order to avoid the Soviet proposal. To this end it has been proclaimed a "propaganda move" across the ocean and the ridiculous claim is made that by imposing a moratorium on all nuclear explosions the USSR wants to overtake the United States in nuclear arms. The false thesis has also been dredged up that it is impossible to monitor the observance of a moratorium on nuclear explosions. The United States is thus demonstrating yet again that it does not want to discuss in a businesslike and concrete fashion or, which is the main point, to solve practically questions concerning nuclear arms limitation. The United States is demonstrating to the whole world its disregard for the interests of the peoples and of international security.

The nuclear threat must be averted. That is the peoples' will.

TASS ANALYST EXAMINES U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY

LD121615 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 12 Aug 85

["Outer Space Should Be Free of Nuclear Arms" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 12 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In 1980 the United States Administration unilaterally suspended talks with the USSR and Britain on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and since then comes out as a fierce opponent of terminating nuclear blasts. The American plans of militarising outer space, announced by President Reagan in 1983, have only further toughened Washington's stand on this issue.

Washington's recent refusal to follow the USSR's example and introduce a moratoriun on nuclear explosions is largely due to the fact that a termination of testing of nuclear weapons intended for use in outer space would seriously obstruct the fulfilment of the American plans of preparation for "star wars".

Contrary to statements by the present U.S. Administration about its desire to make nuclear arms senseless and useless by way of creating a large-scale ABM system, Washington is preparing to deploy in near-terrestrial space a whole series of attack nuclear systems capable of striking targets in outer space and on earth.

Post-war history abounds in examples of practical actions taken by the United States in preparation for war in outer space with the use of nuclear arms. On June 9, 1962 the United States exploded a powerful hydrogen bomb in outer space. In 1963 the Pentagon deployed missiles intended for destroying satellites in outer space on Kwajalein Atoll and Johnson Island in the Pacific. As recently reported by the American press, these missiles were tipped with powerful nuclear warheads. A special tunnel was built at the testing range in the American State of Nevada to test nuclear arms that could be used in powerful ABM laser systems in outer space. The testing of space nuclear systems is continuing in Nevada to this day.

It is openly stated in the Directive 172 adopted by the American National Security Council in May 1985 that the United States will further study the promising concept providing for the use of nuclear energy to trigger devices capable of destroying ballistic missiles.

John Rather, a laser specialist and an apologist of Reagan's "star wars" plan, stated that a country possessing laser weapons in space will possess the longest stick in history, that is the ability to control outer space and consequently establish its dominance on earth.

In January 1985 a representative of the United States put his signature under the joint Soviet-American statement to the effect that the purpose of the two countries at the Geneva talks would be to prevent the arms race in outer space and stop it on earth. However, at the talks that started on March 12, this year, the American side set its course for the revision of these objectives: It asserted that through the deployment by the U.S. of space-based anti-ballistic missile systems it was possible to achieve universal and complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

However, what the present U.S. Administration is really going to do, judging by the actions of Washington, is to start the deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space and to step up the nuclear arms race on earth.

The U.S., joining in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, as well as the complete and universal banning of nuclear tests would be a truly effective step on the way towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, Washington seems to be furthering other aims which have nothing to do with the interests of security on our planet.

U.S. 'AVOIDING' MORATORIUM PROPOSAL, 'COVERING UP'

LD121530 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions is in effect as of 6th August. Also in force is an official proposal made earlier to the United States Government to follow the Soviet initiative and on its part renounce nuclear testing. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Soltan writes:

A joint Soviet-American moratorium on nuclear explosions would not infringe on anyone's security. On the contrary, there would appear a practical opportunity to start a sort of chain reaction in nuclear disarmament. But such a turn of events is clearly not to Washington's liking.

It does everything to avoid accepting the Soviet proposal and the negative approach is covered up with fabrications, falsehoods and even slander. In their recent statements, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger claimed that it is impossible to agree to the Soviet proposal because the Russians, allegedly, cannot be trusted. Well, we'll leave that claim to their conscience, though the question that naturally arises is why, then, should the Russians trust the United States, which refuses to follow the Soviet exampie and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. And yet the Soviet Union decided to introduce a moratorium unilaterally. So what prevents the United States from doing the same? They say there would be difficulties controlling the explosions, but today all nuclear explosions, wherever they take place, are at once registered by satellites and other technical means. The place of the explosion and its power capacity are determined with great accuracy. Even former CIA chief William Colby said that a moratorium on nuclear explosions can be verified through existing national technical means, and, of course, William Colby knew what he was talking about.

Two prominent American seismologists, (Sykes) and (Evernden), said that existing seismic equipment is quite enough to control an agreement in the field. The scientists say that the problems connected with talks on working out a comprehensive treaty, that is a treaty on banning nuclear tests universally, are of a political nature not a scientific one. And that's the crux of the matter. When questioning the possibility of verifying a moratorium on nuclear explosions official Washington is playing an unfair game. In fact, the United States has always advanced the argument about control when it wanted to avoid this or that proposal on limiting arms or disarmament, and it is doing the same now. Actually control has nothing to do with the problem. In Nevada the United States is testing and perfecting new samples of offensive nuclear arms, including space weapons. Washington is still under the illusion that, with the help of those weapons, it will be able to upset the military parity in its favor and ensure a victory in a nuclear war. And that is where the real reason should be sought for the refusal of official Washington to join the Soviet moratorium.

U.S. 'SIDESTEPPING' EXPLOSION, VERIFICATION ISSUE

PM120700 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Mindless Zeal"]

[Text] One cannot but agree with those commentators and influential politicians in various countries who are pointing to the importance of creating a favorable atmosphere in connection with the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. Even official Washington spokesmen are making statements on this subject. More often than not their statements are leveled in one direction. I mean at the Soviet Union. Our country and its mass media are asked to show "restraint" as far as Soviet-U.S. relations are concerned. But what about the American side? Does this not apply to it too? Should it not also be concerned with ensuring that nothing extraneous or artificial complicates the atmosphere of the forthcoming meeting, which is attracting such attention around the world?

The answer is obvious, but unfortunately not to all responsible U.S. figures. Across the ocean they continue to constantly make speeches and give interviews attesting to anything but a desire for a balanced, serious approach to the questions on which progress along the road of strengthening the foundations of international security and peace depends. When our country announced the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions and asked the United States to follow this example, the Pentagon chiefs were the lowest of all in opposing a positive response.

During the past few days U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has outdone even himself in his exhortations against Soviet-U.S. accords which would promote the normalization of bilateral relations and correspond to the interests of world peace. "We have entirely different systems," Weinberger said 1 August, according to an AP report.

Different systems... Does that mean the two countries are doomed to remain in a state of permanent hostility? The governments of many U.S. partners do not subscribe to that conclusion. For the Pentagon chief's information: Differences in social systems do not prevent European states from successfully cooperating in many spheres.

Mr Weinberger has many ambitions, but he lacks honesty. He of all people should recall, for instance, that in terms of numbers of warheads the United States has an advantage over our country. Yet just the other day he claimed: "We do not have a warhead for each Soviet warhead."

What is this, a poor memory, or a deliberate distortion of the known facts? Seemingly the latter. The world public can judge how intolerant these figures are of the very idea of curbing the arms race. They cannot conceive of either the present or the future without increasingly sophisticated weaponry. They are incapable of hiding their position, which is dangerous to the cause of peace. And, realizing the impression this makes on the public, they try to give it some semblance of "basis."

At the time Weinberger was excoriating the very idea of developing normal relations with our country he gave free rein, so to speak, to his feelings about the new Soviet initiative. There is a material ulterior motive behind Washington's negative reaction to the USSR's appeal to follow its good example and introduce a moratorium on nuclear explosions. In a letter dated 17 June this year Frank Gaffney, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, pointed out: "...Nuclear explosions are necessary to develop and create nuclear arms...."

That is why a total nuclear test ban is important to peace supporters, and why the rejection of such a ban is important to their opponents. The overwhelming majority of UN member states side with the first viewpoint, as repeatedly approved General Assembly resolutions show. A narrow circle of NATO governments headed by the United States takes the latter view.

The new Soviet initiative has put U.S. and NATO militarist circles in a difficult position. In the United States alone the leaders of 150 public organizations recently appealed to the government to react positively to the Soviet initiative. On behalf of 135,000 physicians from 14 countries Bernard (Laun), cochairman of the international movement "International Physicians Against Nuclear War," called on President Reagan to "study the Soviet Government proposal positively." A similarly couched resolution was submitted to the Senate by E. Kennedy (Democrat) and C. Mathias (Republican).

Similar appeals are being made in many countries. Under these conditions the Pentagon chiefs have decided not to draw attention to their programs for building up nuclear arms as the real reason for their reluctance to follow the Soviet example. They are trying to maneuver and finagle. Claims are made about the "impossibility of verifying" the observance of the agreement on the total prohibition of nuclear tests. These references are being used by C. Weinberger in staunchly opposing a comprehensive test ban.

With what does the Pentagon chief back up these claims? Nothing. Not counting E. Teller, the "father of the hydrogen bomb," who back in the fifties militated for siting nuclear weapons on the moon, and a handful of similarly manic Pentagon followers, the main core of world-renowned scientists have long since unreservedly recognized the feasibility of effective monitoring and verification measures for observing an agreement on the complete ending of nuclear tests. Our country was ready back in 1963, when the talks on a partial nuclear test ban were successfully completed, to embark on ending underground nuclear tests. But the Pentagon wanted to retain a loophole for further upgrading its nuclear arsenal. At the time the U.S. side cited the "difficulty of verifying" underground explosions.

One practical result of the 10th Pugwash Conference of scientists held in September 1962 was the proposal to improve the effectiveness of means for detecting underground tests with the help of automatic sealed seismographs which could be sited on Soviet and U.S. territory. On 13 March 1963 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote: "The art of detecting nuclear explosions and the ability to distinguish them from earthquakes has been perfected to such a degree that the United States can calmly agree to a complete test ban, including underground explosions, and rely on its own detection systems...."

It is strange to see what the same newspaper wrote about Washington's reluctance to agree to a total test ban: "Pentagon representatives do not want the United States to end tests outright, believing that great strides can still be made; for instance, in the creation of the neutron bomb."

The newspaper, as we can see, was well informed. The loophole concerning underground explosions allowed the Pentagon to embark on the production of neutron weapons as well as other new types of mass destruction weapons.

Writing in the July-September issue of the influential U.S. foreign policy journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, William Foster, then director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, having irrefutable figures to hand, noted: "Thanks to technical achievements it will now be easy to distinguish earthquakes from possible underground explosions."

It is well known that, in line with the treaty on limiting the yield of underground nuclear weapon tests signed between our country and the United States in 1974, both sides developed a detailed system for using their existing national technical means for monitoring the fulfillment of the treaty. The introduction of such a system would pave the way to a total ban on underground nuclear tests.

The U.S. Government refuses to ratify this treaty to avoid being bound by commitments that prevent it from developing new mass destruction weapons systems.

The references to "verification difficulties" represent a pathetic subterfuge on the part of those who would like to have not a total test ban but total freedom to develop their own destructive and savage military means both quantitatively and qualitatively.

For more than a quarter of a century, starting with the conferences of experts in Geneva in the fifties, the theoretical and practical feasibility of verifying an agreement banning underground nuclear explosions has been established and effective means for monitoring such a ban have been developed.

In breaking off the talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, the U.S. Government also avoided discussing the question of monitoring and verification measures.

This sidestepping has nothing to do with "verification difficulties." It is a question not of objective obstacles and difficulties but of subjective schemes and calculations on achieving the desired U.S. domination and supremacy in the military sphere. This was clear even before. But is now even more graphically obvious in the obstructionist line of the current U.S. Administration, which will bear a grave responsibility if the aspirations and hopes of millions of people on all continents and most UN members for a total nuclear test ban fail to materialize.

UN SEA LAW SESSION RESUMES IN GENEVA

LD121942 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Geneva August 12 TASS -- The Third session of the preparatory commission for an international body on seabed and an international law of the sea tribunal has resumed in the Geneva Palace of Nations today. Attending the session are delegations from 69 member-countries of the preparatory commission and observers from a number of countries.

The main items on the agenda of the session are registration of applications for sections of seabed submitted by the USSR, India, France and Japan, a discussion of the draft resolution of the socialist countries condemning and refusing to recognize the separate actions by the USA and some other Western countries on the issue of resources of the international area of seabed that are in conflict with the U.N. Law of the Sea convention. The session will also continue a discussion of the norms, rules and procedure of the international body for seabed and the international law of the sea tribunal.

USSR SEEKS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL, PRC

TA130849 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONAT in Herbrew 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Reported by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] A high-ranking Soviet diplomat told FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl that the new Soviet leadership intends to take steps toward improving relations with China and Israel. This was told to our correspondent by a well-informed source.

The Soviet diplomat also hinted that the new Soviet leadership is willing to launch a dialogue with the West and with Israel. It is still, however, thoroughly studying the foreign policy problems.

FOREIGN MILITARY, ECONOMIC AID BILL CRITICIZED

PM121545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russina 10 August 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Millions for Terror"]

[Text] Washington -- President Reagan has signed the bill setting U.S. military and economic assistance to other states for fiscal 1986 and 1987 at $25.4 billion.

Speaking at the bill-signing ceremony, he expressed satisfaction that the bill provides for the resumption of U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Nor has Washington overlooked the dushman gangs which are committing bloody attacks against the territory of people's Afghanistan -- they have been given $15 million. A further $5 million has been allocated to the Khmer reactionary gangs carrying out armed raids on the territory of sovereign Cambodia. The bill signed by the President revokes the Congressional ban imposed several years ago on the anti-Angolan divisionist groupings which are trying to overthrow the Angolan Government.

The bill provides for another generous helping of aid to Israel -- during the 2 fiscal years Tel Aviv will receive $6 billion. In addition, another $1.5 billion is being allocated as emergency econmic aid.

By providing resources totalling many billions for the support of its allies and minions as well as for counterrevolutionaries of all shades, the United States is giving a dollar basis to the policy of state terrorism, blackmail, expansion, and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states in different parts of the world.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS SUPREME SOVIET

PM121420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] The delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives Agriculture Committee headed by Committee Chairman E. de la Garza arrived in Moscow from Leningrad 8 August. The visitors are in our country at the USSR Parliamentary Group's invitation.

On the same day, the delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, told the visitors about the structure and main areas of activity of the Soviet Union's supreme organ of state power.

Speaking about the state of Soviet -American relations, A.E. Voss stressed that there is potential for developing multifaceted cooperation between the two countries, especially in the field of agriculture. The Soviet Union has invariably advocated expanding economic ties with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The U.S. representatives were briefed on the USSR's position on a number of key international problems. It was stressed that the Soviet state's foreign policy initiatives demonstrate the Soviet Union's good will and its determination to actually strengthen peace and the peoples' security. This is shown by the USSR's decision to unilaterally stop all nuclear explosions as set out in the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was noted that exchanges of opinions helps strengthen trust and mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples.

The following took part in the conversation: G.A. Arbatov and N.F. Tatarchuk, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies; V.A. Goryshin, RSFSR first deputy agriculture minister; Academician A.A. Nikonov, president of the All-Union Order of Lenin Agricultural Sciences Academy named for V.I. Lenin; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and other officials.

The delegation held talks at the Foreign Trade Ministry.

The guests also visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum.

Tours Uzbekistan

OW130327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Aug 85

[From the Novosti newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] For 2 days a delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives Agriculture Committee headed by its chairman De la Garza toured Uzbekistan. The guests held talks at the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Members of the delegation visited the exhibition of achievements of the Uzbek SSR national economy, saw the sights and new buildings of Tashkent, and made a trip to the Leninizm Kolkhoz, an advanced, multibranch farm.

Addressing a meeting of public representatives at the Uzbek SSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, De la Garza stressed that there could be no reasonable arguments against the development of cooperation between the United States and the USSR. Economic cooperation is much more necessary for both peoples than confrontation and the arms race.

COMMENTARY ON NSC INVOLVEMENT IN NICARAGUA

LD101413 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The Reagan administration admitted on Thursday [8 August --FBIS] that officials on the National Security Council were involved in the operations of the Nicaraguan contras seeking to topple the government in Managua. This is our concluding item in the roundup.

The confirmation from the White House came, as is always the cause, when it was no longer possible to conceal the fact. The confirmation is an admission that the United States has got itself a real war waged in every way except with American troops.

What's more, the National Security Council has thus taken over from the Central Intelligence Agency the conduct of war in violation of the previous decision by Congress barring covert actions. But there is no reason for the lawmakers to get upset or angry. They themselves made this possible by bending to pressure and blackmail from the White House. The majority of Senators and members of the House have voted for granting so-called humanitarian aid to the contras. But how then can they explain the fact that, according to press reports, the contras are better armed than before? If the legislators knew nothing about the role the National Security Council had been playing in directing anti-Nicaraguan activities, what can they know about the true scope of armed shipments, their sources, funds used to buy weapons and other crucial details?

It looks like the legislators have been blindfolded and, instead of protecting lawfulness, they outwardly grope around for something solid to step on. First Congress was fooled by the CIA when an agent mined Nicaraguan ports without its knowledge or approval. Later on, top administration officials authorized release of a CIA manual on assassination and sabotage. The manual came as a total surprise and shock to the lawmakers and now none of them was aware that the National Security Council had been directing the war against the Nicaraguan Government. The White House says no laws were violated. Could be. When everybody violates laws, it creates a sense of there being complete lawfulness.

TASS CITES SPEAKES ON REAGAN KNOWING NSC PLANS

LD100754 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 10 TASS -- Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes has acknowledged that the President (?had) been fully aware of relations between staff of of the National Security Council he heads and armed groupings of Nicaraguan "contras."

Ronald Reagan had known about that from the very beginning, the White House spokesman said.

It was reported earlier that employees of the National Security Council apparatus directed actions by the contras on Nicaraguan territory.

PENTAGON'S 'CHEMICAL REARMAMENT' PLANS CITED

LD121009 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Barsukov reports:

The conveyors of the chemical complex, built by the Pentagon in Pine Bluff (Arkansas), are ready to be launched, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports. What still remains to be done to put them into operation is to get the instruction from Washington, which is expected in September following the final voting on this issue in Congress. Earlier, the conference committee of the U.S. Congress has already passed the decision giving the "green light" to the production of the new generation of chemical weapons. This decision is now to be endorsed by both chambers of Congress.

Working hard to secure multi-million allocations for the production of binary chemical munitions, the Reagan administration has launched, in advance of the voting, a vigorous campaign of pressure on those lawmakers who are so far undecided. Administration officials are out to convince the congressmen that U.S. chemical weapons stocks have allegedly become outmoded and that they are not enough. And this is said disregarding the fact that there are at least 150,000 tonnes of toxic agents in U.S. arsenals, according to press reports. Falsehoods about a certain "chemical threat from the USSR" have also been put into play. An "independent commission," including well-known U.S. "hawks," has been set up to get the Pentagon plans passed in Congress.

As many as 155 million dollars have been set aside for building up chemical weapons arsenals in the next fiscal year. But this is only the beginning in the implementation of the U.S. massive "chemical rearmament" programme on which the administration intends to spend 2,600 million dollars.

PRAVDA NOTES BUSH INTENTION TO RUN IN 88

PM130005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Bush's Intentions"]

[Text] Washington -- Vice President G. Bush has stated that he intends to seek the Republican Party's presidential nomination in the 1988 election. As G. Bush has announced in an interview published in the Californian newspaper THE SACRAMENTO BEE, the final decision on this matter will only be made after the November 1986 Congressional elections. However, he has already decided now to seek support for his candidacy at the Republican conference in Michigan, which will be an initial stage in the candidate selection process and will be held 2 years before the Republican Party convention. Bush also announced that the political action committee which he has set up already has funds of $1 million. The vice presidency, he stated, is a good "launchpad" for his candidacy's "liftoff."

LEVIN SAYS U.S. REPRESSES PEACE SUPPORTERS

LD121133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Excerpt] The week of action to ban nuclear weapons and of solidarity with the victims of atomic bombs is coming to an end. It is being held by a decision of the World Peace Council and is timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the barbaric atomic bombing of the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the U.S. Air Force. This week has been distinguished by mass demonstrations by peace champions throughout the planet against nuclear death, and against the threat of a new military conflagration. Also, it has been a week of fresh repressions by the authorities in the capitalist states against peace fighters. Our commentator Viktor Levin talks about this.

The 6th of August this year, the day on which 40 years ago the Americans dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, was marked by mass demonstrations by peace supporters, and in addition, by the introduction by the USSR of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It is well known that the Soviet Union called upon the United States to follow its example, but on the eve of the tragic anniversary, 5 August, U.S. President Reagan confirmed that his administration had not the slightest intention of refraining from nuclear explosions.

Thus, two fundamentally opposed approaches to the key problem of modern times were graphically presented to the world -- those of halting the arms race, and of banning nuclear weapons. In advocating the continuation of the arms race and refusing to support the Soviet initiative, which in the final analysis is aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons, the U.S. authorities are putting themselves in opposition to the majority of their own people; and having no possibility of persuading them of the rightness of the authorities' course -- as the many thousand-strong demonstrations held in Washington and other towns in the United States testify -- they are resorting to the policeman's truncheon to suppress heterodoxy. Even offical statistics show the monstrous scale upon which repression of peace fighters is carried out. In 1982, about 4,000 people were arrested; in 1983, twice as many; and the statistics for the 7 months of this year show that the American secret police are set to surpass all its previous records in arresting peace supporters.

This is never admitted in Washington officially: There is much bombastic dissertation about human rights, but they will never admit that people are being arrested for demonstrating in defense of the right to life.

A trial of four Puerto Rican patriots is nearing its end in Chicago. They were arrested for taking part in an antiwar demonstration near the Pentagon base at Seneca, but they were prosecuted for terrorist activity: They are terrorists, it is said, not peace fighters. And the court, disregarding the facts and paying not the slightest attention to the fact that each of those on trial had been more than once beaten up and insulted by the prison warders, passed the judgement the authorities wanted: Guilty, off to prison.

'GROWING INDIGNATION' TOWARD U.S. S. AFRICA POLICY

LD101128 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 10 TASS -- Participants in the 11th annual national conference of state legislatures in Seattle have come out in favour of the immediate imposition of strict economic sanctions against South Africa. They demanded a withdrawal of investments from the South Africa-based companies which reap windfall profits from the exploiation of the black population.

The acute debate at the conference on U.S. policy vis-a-vis South Afica is evidence of the growing indignation at Washington's course towards preserving close links with the Pretoria regime which, using terror and repressions, is seeking to put down protest actions by the blacks.

They in Washington assert that economic sanctions against South Africa will, allegedly, "hurt the black population". However, as David Richardson a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, put it, "how much more can you hurt blacks when they're being killed every day?"

U.S.-USSR ACCORD ON SPORTS EVENTS WELCOMED

PM081449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 6

[G. Alimov report: "USSR-U.S.: Goodwill Events"]

[Text] On 6 August, an unusual press conference was held at Ostankino. At 2000 Moscow time, studios in Moscow and New York were joined by a television satellite link. Sports figures, trainers, well-known sportsmen, and journalists had the opportunity to be present at a ceremnoy to sign an agreement between the USSR Sports Committee, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, U.S. federations for various sports, and the U.S. TVS television company on the organization of "Goodwill Competitions."

What is the essence of these competitions? It has been decided to hold meetings every 4 years in the Olympic categories of sports between leading USSR and U.S. athletes, and also invited athletes from other countries.

It is proposed that the first competitions take place 5-20 July 1986 in Moscow and Tallin. And in 1990 in various U.S. cities. There will be competitions in 14-15 kinds of sports. The program is now being expanded. But there is already an agreement on track athletics, swimming, and gymnastics.

So in July 1986, there will be goodwill competitions in Moscow. For several days sports lovers will witness some fascinating events.

ALIYEV ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG FOR ANNIVERSARY

LD031640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] A soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived today in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and the DPRK Central People's Committee. It will take part in celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Kang Song-san, member of the Politburo of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, other party and state figures of the republic, and representatives of the working people of Pyongyang.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS JAPANESE DEFENSE 'WHITE BOOK'

PM121848 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent K. Rashidov "International Commentary": "What the 'White Book 'teaches"]

[Text] Tokyo -- At a routine session the Japanese Government has approved a report from the Japan Defense Agengcy. The current annual defense "White Book," as the report is called here, notably departs from its predecessors, which were, as a rule, informative and analytical in nature. The book, in the opinion of commentators, now has a powerful propaganda bent.

The book features a new chapter under the tendentious heading "The People and Defense" in which its authors, under the influence of patently militarist ideas, attempt to exert, according to the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN, an "effective propaganda influence on the country's population." Proposing that Japanese people ponder the way in which their country's defense strategy should develop in the future, the book suggests that the rapid and total implementation of the well known program "Main Directions of Defense Policy" is, of course, just such a way. This program, which is now being prepared by the Japan Defense Agency and is earmarked for implementation over the next 5 years, means a considerable growth in Japan's military might and also calls into question Tokyo's official claims concerning the inflexibility of the limitation of military spending recognized in the country to 1 percent of gross national product. Japan Defense Agency's true aim, TOKYO SHIMBUN goes on to say, lies in relaxing this limitation.

It is this plus the renunciation of the peaceful Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution that the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the military-industrial complex elite, in contrast to the country's peace-loving forces, oppose. Behind a smoke screen of talk about the military threat from the USSR, the concept of the "particularly important strategic positon of the Japanese Islands," which, as is well known, is the "linchpin" of U.S. military strategy in the Far East, is clearly evident in the "White Book". All this provokes the thought, TOKYO SHIMBUN states, that the "White Book on defense in 1985 was "compiled under the strong influence of U.S. military doctrine."

Other newspapers also comment on the "coincidence" and "unity" with Pentagon plans of the Japanese military department's ideas and schemes. Thus, ASAHI notes that the "White Book" calls directly for recognition of the need to build up Japan's military might. It repeatedly stresses the idea that the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" is necessary as a force restraining aggression against Japan.

In view of this, it is also necessary to note that once again the Japan Defense Agency did not refrain from the temptation to expatiate about the "growing buildup of the USSR's military might." The "White Book" again stresses, the newspaper MAINICHI writes, the growth of the "potential threat" to Japan from the Soviet Union.

It is to this "hobbyhorse" that the Japan Defense Agency intends to hitch its numerous "retaliatory measures," which form the basis for the need to build up arms which they are attempting to prove. And not only this. Openly and bluntly the "White Book" numbers, among important and urgent measures, the need to create a "defense" system comprising a 1,000-mile sea-lane zone around Japan, to set up joint Japanese-U.S. military exercises, and to hold talks on transmitting the latest Japanese technology to the United States.

According to the assessment of the democratic press, the new "White Book" on defense is yet another step down the road toward strengthening the position of those militaristically minded circles in Japan who are prepared to finally and irrevocably involve the country in U.S. global nuclear strategy. This is resolutely opposed, a number of commentaries note, by millions of Japanese who have recently been marking the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, tragedies which must never be repeated anywhere.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS TIKHONOV, FILIPOV SPEECHES

PM121525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 9 August Soviet-Bulgarian talks were held in Moscow. N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, took part on the Soviet side, and G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Bulgarian minister of machine building and electronics; S. Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee; K. Zarev, BCP Central Committee Secretary; and K. Kheistov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister; took part on the Bulgarian side.

The USSR Government held a luncheon in the Kremlin in the guest's honor which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. During the luncheon, N.A. Tikhonov and G. Filipov exchanged short speeches.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, N.A. Tikhonov cordially welcomed Comrades G. Filipov and O. Doynov and all the Bulgarian friends present at the luncheon.

We view your stay in Moscow and our meeting today, he said, as a component of the extensive and diverse activity which the Central Committees of our parties and the two countries' governments are undertaking to pool the efforts of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in resolving important tasks of socialist and communist building.

It must be said that our meetings, whatever questions they examine, invariably serve the further consolidation of the fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and the expansion of our countries' all-around cooperation. Our ties are becoming closer and more diverse and more important for both countries with every passing year. And the main task now is to use joint efforts to implement the reserves that exist in this field and to achieve the maximum increase in our cooperation's efficacy on the basis of scientific-technical progress and the intensification of socialist economic integration.

Favorable prospects on this plane are opened up by the long-term program signed recently by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and T. Zhivkov for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria for the period through the year 2000, and the multilateral decisions taken at the CEMA countries' economic summit conference and the 40th CEMA session in Warsaw.

The policy of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and the other fraternal socialist states is a policy of peaceful creation. That is why our main efforts in international affairs are aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe and preserving and strengthening peace by all means.

The all-around consolidation of the cohesion of the socialist community states and their fraternal unity is a decisive factor in our collective struggle for these lofty goals which coincide with the interests of all peoples.

On his own behalf and on behalf of the Bulgarian comrades, G. Filipov expressed cordial thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the hospitality they had given.

Our present visit to Moscow he said, has enabled us to exchange opinions and views on several basic issues of Bulgarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation. There is no doubt that the talks that have been held and the accords that have been reached will help to further intensify the process of the all-around rapprochement and expansion of integration ties between our two countries.

This meeting of ours and the spirit and content of the talks held during it reaffirm the strength and depth of the friendship linking our communist parties and fraternal peoples. These talks are also in full accord with the decisions of the Moscow summit conference and the accords reached during the meeting between Comrades T. Zhivkov and M.S. Gorbachev early this June.

As a result of the talks that were held, we succeeded in identifying and resolving a number of important problems regarding coordination of our plans for the next 5-year plan. It may be said that conditions have thus been created not only for rapidly completing the coordination and signing of the relevant documents; a considerable step forward has been taken in implementing th e provisions of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR for the period through the year 2000 as a fundamental document which defines the main avenues of our coordinated economic policy and rapprochement between the USSR and Bulgaria for the long term.

In essence, the main thing that can be said about our present talks is that they have made it possible not only to hold consultations between the two countries on questions of mutual interest, but also to coordinate the economic policy they pursue in important avenues like the extraction and deliveries of raw material, energy, and semifinished material and the development of machine building and electronics on the basis of scientific-technical progress and other main avenues of our economic and scientific-technical development.

We are satisfied with the talks which have been held and will report the results achieved to the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Bulgarian Government.

The development of our countries, and, at the same time, cooperation between us, has entered a very important stage, - the stage of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. Our Communist parties are mobilizing the creative efforts and potential of the Communists and all working people for the successful completion of the current 5-year plans and a fitting greeting to the forthcoming congresses. Despite some difficulties in our development, we note with satisfaction the intensification of the degree of mobilizatin and initiative of the working people and labor collectives with a view to implementing the set tasks.

We are very pleased that our parties have identical viewpoints on the main questions of modern socialism's development.

We attach great importance to the role of scientific-technical progress, the means of its further development and encouragement, the improvement of the economic mechanism under the conditions of developed socialism, and the intensification of the planned principle as the main principle of building socialism in conjunction with the expansion of the initiative and independence of enterprises and economic organizations. This also applies to the economical use of raw and semifinished materials and energy and to the production and technical development of new spheres like robotization, automation, biotechnology, and others. Great importance is also attached to similar campaigns in the field of improving living standards and ameliorating the socialist way of life.

This coincidence in our positions creates an excellent basis for increasing further our collaboration and cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis within the CEMA framework.

The international conditions under which our countries are working remain complex and tense. It is known who is to blame. It is the Reagan administration which, despite its demagogic assertions, has not abandoned and is not abandoning its plans for a global offensive against the forces of socialism and progress and above all on our community or its attempts to acquire military-strategic superiority.

Our party and government firmly support the course steered by the Soviet leadership in the international arena and at the talks in Geneva -- in the field of nuclear arms, that means a course aimed at defending the peoples' rights to self-rule and their own development and at resolutely rebuffing attempts at enslavement, a course aimed against methods of blackmail, diktat, and others.

We believe the new initiative put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on halting nuclear weapons tests, which is a graphic new manifestation of this course, to be exceptionally important. The Soviet initiative has met with a very broad international response. The U.S. Administration should heed world public opinion if it is sincerely seeking the relaxation of the international situation and the consolidation of the peoples' security.

We can state quite definitely that our party and our socialist state are taking an active part in the joint struggle of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union for peace and the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The series of initiatives and specific steps in our foreign policy implemented under the direct leadership of Comrade T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, with a view to establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and also the vigorous contacts which Bulgaria maintains within the framework of the fraternal countries' unified coordinated line in the international arena can serve as proof of this.

In conclusion, I should like wholeheartedly to wish the Soviet peoples and the working people of the Soviet Union successes in this decisive year of the current 5-year plan and a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, which will undoubtedly be an important milestone not only in the sociopolitical and economic development of the fraternal Soviet Union, but also of our entire community in the development of world revolutionary progress and in the struggle of the world's peoples for peace and social progress.

SPECIAL COURT SESSION ON ANTONOV CASE REPORTED

LD100604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 10 Aug 85

[With commentator Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] [Patsyuk] An extraordinary session of the court trying the case that has been fabricated against Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov is taking place in Rome.

Here is a report from Yuriy Vybornov, our correspondent in Italy.

[Vybornov] Today, members of the court hearing the case concerning the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II are due to question Turkish citizen (?Azhbey), who is in prison in the West German town of Bochum.

According to allegations by Ali Agca, he was one of the accomplices in the conspiracy in St Peter's Square. Thus, the traces of the Turkish Grey Wolves terrorist organization are more and more distinctly showing through in the so-called Antonov case despite Agca's attempts to confuse the court by his false and contradictory evidence. The true culprits are located far from Bulgaria.

[Patsyuk] Thus, during this courtroom farce and contrary to the wishes of its organizers, the so-called Bulgarian version is proving to be more and more unfounded and the sinister role of the Grey Wolves and those behind them is becoming more and more discernible.

IZVESTIYA ON USSR-BULGARIAN CIVIL AVIATION

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 August, 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 5 under the heading "Passenger Chooses Aircraft" a 1,500-word undated Sofia dispatch by own correspondent V. Zakharko, who describes how Aeroflot and the Bulgarian civil airline Balkan have coordinated their flights between the USSR and Bulgaria to provide passengers with a more flexible service and to equalize the number of passenger-kilometers flown by each airline. Zakharkov quotes Balkan's commercial director (Kosta Gargov) who notes that "there are many complications because we have different automated systems, and because the two systems do not find a common language for all indicators disruptions occur." (Gargov) notes that more must be done for air freight transport cooperation, pointing out that the aircraft specially chartered to deliver Bulgarian fruit and vegetables to the USSR return empty. He suggests using spare capacities on passenger flights for freight transport.

SOVIET, BULGARIAN TRADE OFFICIALS CONFER

PM121058 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation was held 8 August between M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister. Questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW TREATY MEETING

LD121703 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, August 12 TASS -- A meeting of representatives of the Soviet public devoted to the 15th anniversary of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG has been held in Moscow today.

It was stressed in the report delivered by Leonid Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR-FRG Society, and by other speakers that the treaty based on the principles of inviolability of the European borders and non-use of force on disputable issues gave a strong impetus to the process of detente in Europe in the seventies. It established an important framework for the relations between the two countries and had a salutary effect on the whole package of inter-state relations on the continent. The document contributed to a rapid development of inter-state, political and trade-economic relations, to a broadening of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the FRG.

The Soviet Union favours that the relations between the two countries be further based on the positive experience accumulated in the course of the implementation of the treaty.

The meeting was attended by Bally Yazkuliyev, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, other officials and a delegation of the federation of the FRG-USSR Societies headed by its president, Bundestag Deputy Dietrich Sperling, FRG Charge d'Affaires to the USSR Alexander Arnot, Vice-chairman of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag Horst Ehmke.

Additional Zamyatin Remarks

LD122058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 August, (TASS) -- "A fruit of the era of detente of the 1970s and simultaneously one of that era's major achievements," Chairman of the USSR-FRG Society Leonid Zamyatin called the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG. He was speaking at a meeting of representatives of the Soviet public devoted to the 15th anniversary of the signing of that document, which is being marked today.

The treaty, L. Zamyatin said, ended a prolonged period of tension in USSR-FRG relations. Fully answering the desires of the USSR and FRG people for peaceful cooperation, the Moscow treaty gave a strong boost to the entire process of detente in the 1970's. It played an important role in strengthening the FRG's interposition and prestige.

L. Zamyatin went on to quote Mikhail Gorbachev's words: "The clauses of the Moscow treaty have not lost their significance today. Furthermore, in our view, in conditions of an increasingly complex international situation, of an increase in the military threat, any deviation from them will run counter to the interests of halting the arms race, of strengthening European and universal peace."

"One cannot fail to point out," the speaker continued, "that in our firm conviction, the siting on West German soil of new American first-strike nuclear missile weapons targeted at the USSR is not in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Moscow treaty."

The road to military detente chosen in Helsinki by 33 European states as well as the United States and Canada, is being obstructed by the latest missiles and other types of mass destruction weapons. Together with Pershing II's and cruise missiles, an atmosphere of hate, instability, and unpredictability is being exported to our continent.

The U.S. weapons conveyor belt, L. Zamyatin continued, is now starting work for "star wars." An attempt is being made to convince us Europeans that one can be saved from nuclear weapons only with the aid of the militarization of outer space, with the aid of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," which, allegedly, will make those weapons "obsolete and impotent." "It is difficult to avoid the impression that certain FRG circles are ready to play the same first violin in this issue as in the deployment of the U.S. missles. This will undoubtedly lead to the most negative consequences for relations between the USSR and FRG."

"The innovative character of the Moscow treaty," the rapporteur stressed, "consisted precisely in the fact that the sides, having drawn a line under the bad past, expressed the willingness and resolve to develop good-neighborly relations based upon regard for each other's mutual interests in the security sphere and on the recognition of the post-war realities in Europe, and, in particular, the inviolability of the borders of all the states of the continent." The problem of borders and the post-war borders in Europe was finally and irrevocably resolved, he noted. Having recognized the inviolability of European borders and undertaken to strictly observe the territorial integrity of all European states, the FRG, by this very fact, also recognized the immutable fact that from now on the coexistence of two sovereign and equal states, the GDR and FRG, is a "mainstay" of any viable structure on our continent and a guarantee of peace in Europe. However, in spite of this, there are still politicians in the FRG today who claim that the German question remains "unresolved" and the borders of the European states not "definitive" and of "a temporary nature." In a word, there are people who even 4 decades after World War II cannot or do not want to understand that the German Reich burned up in the flames of that world conflagration which was kindled by Hitlerite fascism.

Some people are attempting to portray our justified criticism of revanchist statements as an attempt by the Soviet Union to "besmirch" the FRG and its people, L. Zamyatin said. This, of course, has nothing in common with reality. We have never equated or equate the people of the FRG with the revanchists. We are aware that there is no desire among the majority of West German citizens to return to the path of hostility and confrontation with their European neighbors. We take into consideration the official statements of West German leaders regarding their intention to continue the FRG's Ostpolitik on the basis of continuity and the concluded agreements. We positively appraise everything that means a practical search for paths for restoring detente in relations between East and West.

The experience of the 1970's convincingly showed that the USSR and FRG can find mutually acceptable solutions, cooperating in the interests of European and universal peace, L. Zamyatin pointed out. This is why we call for the protection of those positive things that link our countries and unite our peoples.

Regarding Soviet-West German cooperation, the speaker noted that the potential and possibilities of the relations in various spheres can only be realized in conditions of peace and detente.

The fact that our country wants to live in peace and cooperation with all states is eloquently borne out by the USSR's ever new initiatives in the international arena, he said. "The Soviet Union is not chasing after military supremacy over anyone, it refutes the forceful approach to international affairs, and is not seeking a nuclear fuel. We have no need of 'potential adversaries'".

I would like to reiterate with full clarity, L. Zamyatin stated: We are in favor of a constructive development in Soviet-West German relations along an ascending line, with unfailing respect for the basic factor, the factor of security. Our common duty is to do everything so that peace, which has been preserved in Europe for 40 years, will remain unshakable and inviolable in the future.

BRANDT INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF MOSCOW TREATY

LD122222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today is the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG. Our correspondent interviewed Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany:

[Begin Brandt recording in German with superimposed Russian translation] The treaty of 12 August 1970 was and remains an important event in postwar European history, not merely for mutual relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union, but also for relations between other states in both parts of Europe. This treaty contributed to detente. It could serve as a departure point for a new phase in the policy of detente which we must strive for. What do I mean?

The Helsinki process, which began 5 years after the Moscow treaty was concluded, but the foundations of which were already being laid at the time, must not become merely routine. One must also consider how cooperation can be further developed in the spheres of the economy, ecology, science and technology, and culture between states with different social systems.

Another thing, it is necessary to supplement the various forms of cooperation with elements of the security policy. Of course there are aspects here which can only be solved by the efforts of world powers. But European states can also do a lot to assist the prevailing of elements of security in the political arena. Today's experience teaches us that with modern annihilation methods one cannot guarantee security over a long term period. It can only be guaranteed when treaties are concluded between countries; treaties leading to the establishment of arms control and reduction and to progress not only toward detente, but to disarmament too. [end recording]

U.S. PLANS TO SITE CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN FRG

LD121822 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Aug 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades. Today is an important date in the history of Soviet-FRG and pan-European relations: the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-FRG treaty in Moscow.

In addition to the distinguished statesmen and public figures who stress the unchanging importance of that document, there are also forces in the FRG who try to belittle its importance, and even demand a revision of the postwar borders. For instance, what about the statement by Volker Ruehe, one of the leaders of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] faction in the Bonn Bundestag? He claims that the Moscow treaty allegedly ensures a kind of inconclusiveness regarding the present situation in Germany. In other words, he is repeating the fairly well-known but nevertheless totally unfounded Bonn thesis that allegedly the German question remains open.

Behind this, as you know, lies hopes of swallowing up the GDR and revising those same Euopean borders.

However, it is not just a matter of extremely dangerous future plans but also of extremely risky actions now. As you know, the siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies has been permitted on FRG territory. And one cannot fail to be concerned by support from influential circles in the FRG for U.S. plans to create space weapons. And in the FRG itself the manufacture of various types of armaments is being increased, including the so-called combat aircraft of the 1990's. Incidentally, it will be manufactured by that same firm of Messerschmidt which equipped Hitler's air force. Over the last few days the FRG public has started voicing concern about yet another particularly dangerous aspect of the arms race, the plans to site new type of U.S. chemical weapons in the FRG.

Erwin Horn, the Social Democratic Party's defense spokesman, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, reported that the Pentagon is planning to send so-called binary ammunition to the FRG. The United States, Horn declared, is trying to include these battle toxins in the strategy of the West along with conventional and nuclear weapons, and the U.S. Government is reckoning that Bonn will consent. True, Bonn so far denies such plans, but unease in the country is growing, especially when one takes into account the fact that the U.S. press has just reported that a new military chemical complex has been constructed in Arkansas where binary ammunition will be manufactured. The U.S. Congress conference committee has already given the green light for the manufacture of this new generation of chemical weapons, having permitted $155 billion for expenditure on chemical rearmament in the United States next year.

EEC OFFICIAL NOTES INTEREST IN CEMA RELATIONS

LD121520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] In West European counties the conviction is growing that it is necessary to strengthen business ties with the USSR and other socialist countries which make up CEMA. This is noticeable even at the EEC headquarters in Brussels. Kipros Mazheykà, our correspondent, reports from the Belgian capital:

The view that it is possible to establish a constructive dialogue with CEMA has been openly voiced within the EEC, perhaps for the first time since its establishment. Jacques Poos, president of the current session of the EEC answered the question in precisely this way. He said:

[Begin recording in French with superimposed Russian translation] The problem of economic ties between CEMA and the EEC, Jacques Poos, says, will be examined during one of the next few sessions due to be held by the EEC. According to him, the Common Market ruling circles welcomed the CEMA Executive Committee's initative and the task now consists of making this initiative a concrete one. Experts concerned with various areas of industry are already dealing with this, working in groups to define potential cooperation. A number of other measures have been drawn up, with the aim of bringing the interests of the world's largest economic communities closer, Jacques Poos said in conclusion. [end recording]

More and more people in the West are now beginning to understand that good mutual relations with the USSR are an important condition for the preservation of international security and for strengthening universal peace. Everything that facilitates an improvement in these relations, including trade, helps the cause of international stability. That is why it is now so important to move from general declarations to practical deeds which would strengthen the edifice of international peace daily.

EUREKA PROJECT PRESENTS VARIED POSSIBILITIES

PM121300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko "Pertinent Notes": "Debates Over 'Eureka'"]

[Text] Paris -- As has already been reported, a recent conference held in Paris approved in principle the project christened "Eureka." This project envisages the organization of cooperation among the West European countries in the development of the latest technologies, including space technology. Taking part in the conference were the ministers of foreign affairs and scientific research from the 12 EEC countries, including its new members, Spain and Portugal, as well as Austria, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, and representatives of the European commission.

On the eve of the meeting, Paris sent all of the participants a "white paper" entitled "The Technological Rebirth of Europe" containing 24 programs in the sphere of computer science, microelectronics, the use of lasers, biotechnology, and so forth. Judging by appearances, these will form the basis of "Eureka."

Addressing the conference, French President F. Mitterrand stated that the main aim of "Eureka" is to "ensure Europe's technological independence in vitally important spheres." He announced that France will allocate Fr1 billion for the implementation of various programs within the "Eureka" framework in 1986.

The idea for the "Eureka" project was put forward 3 months ago by President F. Mitterrand after U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger issued an ultimatum that the allies reply within 2 months to Washington's proposal that they participate in the U.S. plans for "star wars." Paris, as is well known, refused, and the newspaper L'UNITE, the organ of the ruling socialist party, wrote recently that "Eureka" is a reaction to the so-called U.S. "Strategic Defensive Initiative" (SDI). However, French officials have repeatedly stressed that "Eureka" should not be seen as a "counterproject" aimed against SDI. France put forward this proposal, they stress, because it believes that the West Europeans can only compete with the United States and Japan in developing the latest technology by pooling their efforts and acting jointly. Paris also wished to hinder to a certain extent the participation of French companies in the U.S. "star wars" program; prevent West Europe being turned into Pentagon subcontractors; and ward off a "brain drain" overseas.

It is being pointed out on the Seine that "Eureka" will encompass a number of individual peaceful projects utilizing progressive technology. But at the same time, it is recognized that the results achieved may also be used in the military sphere.

As yet, there has been no final agreement among the states participating in the conference on questions of cooperation within the framework of the proposed project. But a number of West European firms, including Thomson of France, Philips of the Netherlands, Siemens of West Germany, GEC of Britain, and others, have already stated their intention to participate in "Eureka".

Washington is pressuring French companies closely linked with U.S. capital. But it is an open secret that it would like to include "eureka" in the U.S. plans for the militarization of peace. It was no accident that General J. Abrahamson, the leader of the organization for the implementation of SDI, stressed the "compatibility" of his brainchild with the "Eureka" project. And even in Paris people are talking about the possibility of "bridges and contacts" and "common technological roots" existing between them.

"Eureka" faces considerable difficulties in getting off to a successful start. These are linked not least with funding for the projects and longstanding contradictions within the Common Market. The FRG government, although now supporting "Eureka", has not stipulated any corresponding allocations in its state budget. Observers are saying that each of the countries participating in "Eureka" is trying to use its various programs for its own interests. The main lines of the project remain extremely vague.

During the Paris conference various viewpoints came to light on a whole number of questions, specifically the structure of the coordinating organs which will implement the program; the choice of projects; the forms of cooperation; means of financing; and so forth. All of these questions will be examined at the next meeting devoted to "Eureka," which will be held this fall in West Germany.

Concern is being voiced here that in the future, under the influence of U.S. pressure, "Eureka" may turn into some kind of "European version" of the U.S. program for the creation of space offensive arms. Thus, in connection with the recent Paris session of the Franco-West German joint commission for security questions, whose members are ranking representatives of the two countries' foreign and defense ministries, the influential weekly L'EXPRESS wrote: "Paris and Bonn have taken the first step along the road toward a West European project for 'star wars' preparations."

The other day J. Isnard, a LE MONDE military observer close to the authorities, told his readers that by the end of the century the French army must be "tuned in" to space. That is why it is impossible to rule out the chance that the first steps that are being taken over "Eureka," which was initially conceived for organizing a "technological Europe," may in time undergo the most unexpected transformation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'SOURCE' CITES MIDEAST POLICY

NC121300 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 11 Aug pp 1, 9

[Interview with unidentified "official source" at Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs by AL-SAFIR correspondent Mu'tazz Maydani in Moscow -- date not given]

[Excerpt] The source began by answering a question about Soviet policy in the Middle East. He said: Our policy is well-known and unambiguous. The Middle East region lies along our borders and its importance cannot be overestimated. The Middle East is a crossroads, subject to imperialist intervention. It is important to us that this region remain calm. Of course, it can be calm, but, harnessed in the yoke of imperialism, the area can be oppressed and exploited. This is not the calm we pursue. We want a type of calm under which independent people can use their potential toward development and social progress. This presupposes the absence of foreign intevention.

The Soviet Union, as has been reiterated by its leaders, does not seek oil or military bases in the Middle East. Intervention and hegemony are alien to the nature of the socialist system.

We cannot help but be worried by events in the Middle East in recent years. We believe that it is essential to find a just solution to problems in the region. Our proposals were made public last year and they constitute a fair basis for settlement.

[Question] How would such a settlement come about?

[Answer] The realization of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is only attainable if the Arab countries that seek this solution are united. In this case, however, I am not speaking about unity in general terms. What I have in mind is principled unity, on the basis of a just settlement.

History has proved, and events in recent years testify, that this just solution cannot be realized by partial, isolated, or bilateral deals. This is an indisputable fact. A comprehensive settlement is needed, as is principled Arab unity. But such unity is not easily attained. This is also obvious.

The Arab countries should stop squabbling and agree to use their potential. By this potential I am not referring to weapons. What I am talking about are natural resources which the Arabs used to their advantage in 1974. They also have influential friends whose support they can exercise.

Only through principled Arab unity and the use of Arab potential can a just settlement be imposed on both the enemies of the Arabs and those who oppose such a solution.

The obvious question here is: Why impose a settlement on the enemies of the Arabs and the enemies of a settlement? Because the Arabs cannot stop at merely pleading and beseeching. It is a fact of life that little can be accomplished by goodwill alone. This is why a settlement must be imposed. To achieve such a goal, the Arabs should, first of all, determine who are their enemies and who are their friends. Their friends are those who support the Arabs and the settlement.

Confusion about such essential and basic facts can block arriving at a just solution. For example, the Arabs should not seek a just settlement and at the same time flirt with their enemies and those who oppose just such a settlement.

In Lebanon, this small and peaceful country, the largest imperial power in the world intervened with all its military might and in an unprecedented manner. When the battleship New Jersey fired on Lebanon, in what can be termed as an execution [i'dam] of Lebanon and the Lebanese, it marked the high point of U.S. intervention in the Arab world over the past 25 years.

The U.S. and Israeli shells that pounded the Lebanese and Palestinian homeland were to a large extent paid for with "petro-dollars."

Of course, the situation is difficult in the Middle East, but is this a reason to despair? I do not think so. This frenzied and massive U.S. and Israeli onslaught against the Arabs did not produce its planned results. This seige was directed against all Arabs. The attack on Lebanon was not only directed against Lebanon, Syria, and the Palestinians, it was also directed against Arabs of all political creeds, left and right, progressive and moderate.

The Lebanese shook off the agreement imposed on it at Israeli and U.S. gunpoint. Syria, at the frontline of the Arab struggle against U.S. and Israeli inroads, remains steadfast. The Palestinian movement, despite heavy losses and internal conflicts, continues to be active. This is going on despite the massive and frenzied onslaught.

[Question] How do you view the situation in Lebanon and the country's prospects for the future?

[Answer] We hope Lebanon will remain an independent and sovereign country. We hope that this independence and sovereignty will be based on the country's unity. We believe that whatever leads to the fragmentation of the country and people of Lebanon will necessarily harm the independence and national sovereignty of the Lebanese state.

[Question] What kind of a solution to the Lebanese crisis do you envisage?

[Answer] A solution through dialogue among all the political forces that will lead to a settlement of their differences. There can be no solution through fighting.

[Question] How would you describe relations with Syria?

[Answer] The Soviet Union and Syria signed a friendship and cooperation agreement in October 1980. We support Syria in its steadfastness. We will continue to support all forces of steadfastness in the Arab world. This is our unshifting and principled Middle East policy. We formerly supported Egypt when it was steadfast.

[Question] What about the Palestinians?

[Answer] We are very sorry for the position they find themselves in. We hope they will reunite on the bases of the known premises of the Palestinian people's struggle for their inalienable rights, including their right to a homeland.

[Question] Reports have been circulating lately about the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. How true are such reports?

[Answer] Diplomatic relations with Israel were severed for specific and known reasons. Relations will not be restored before the following issues are resolved: Israel must put an end to its agressive acts, it must eliminate the results of the 1976 Israeli offensive, and it must eliminate the results of the offensives that followed.

[Question] What is your current relationship with Iran and why have the Soviet experts left that country?

[Answer] We want good and natural relations with Iran, and believe that cooperation should benefit both sides in trade and economy. Some kinds of cooperation still exist and we are prepared to develop them, but this requires willingness from Iran as well. The Soviet Union has not interfered in Iran's domestic affairs. We are always exerting efforts to establish good neighborly and cooperative relations. Regrettably, similar efforts have not always been forthcoming from Iran.

[Question] Therefore, this is why the Soviet experts left Iran?

[Answer] A number of Soviet experts have returned from Iran for security reasons due to the wide-reaching war. Their work places were unsafe. That is the reason for thier return.

[Question] To continue with Gulf issues, how do you describe relations with Kuwait?

[Answer] Relations with Kuwait are good: Visits are being exchanged between the countries on various levels. We respect Kuwait's role in the struggle for peace in the world, as well as the country's stands at the United Nations in this regard. We also generally respect the independent policy Kuwait is following.

[Question] What about relations with Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] Despite the fact that there is no diplomatic representation between us, we are preparing to establish normal relations with Saudi Arabia. This, however, requires willingness on the part of Saudi Arabia. The Soviet Union does not impose its friendship on anyone, nor does it impose the acceptance of normal relations.

[Question] What is the current status of your relationship with Egypt?

[Answer] The ambassadors have returned. There is some cooperation in the economic and commercial fields. There are also political consultations between the countries on the Foreign Ministry level. The director of the Middle East Department at our ministry visited Egypt some months ago as a matter of fact.

[Question] Are relations improving or is there stagnation?

[Answer] There is improvement, but not at a rapid pace. We are not in a hurry and do not impose our friendship. However, one cannot clap with only one hand.

[Question] Was cooperation not more extensive in 'Abd al-Nasir's days?

[Answer] Yes, cooperation was more extensive, particularly in the political and military domains. What we want to do is build our country. We want peace. We are suffering from difficulties in supplying housing and foodstuffs because of natural conditions and the mistakes that were made in the Soviet economic sphere. We want to change all these things and overcome the difficulties. All of this requires that the Soviets live in peace. At the same time, we do not separate this from the issue of supporting the peoples' struggle for independence.

[Question] What is your view of the new situation in Sudan?

[Answer] There have been some internal changes in Sudan. Announcements have been made about the freedom of political organizations and about the release of a number of prisoners. These are democratic phenomena, and, naturally, positive actions.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ARAB CRITICISM OF ARAB SUMMIT

PM121234 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA press service report: "Casablanca Conference"]

[Text] An extraordinary conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries, convened on the initiative of King Hassan II of Morocco, has started in Casablanca. REUTER reports that fewer than half of the supreme leaders of the Arab League took part in it. The president of Iraq, the king of Saudi Arabia, the amir of Kuwait, and certain other Arab leaders are missing from the meeting. Algeria, Syria, the PDRY, Lebanon, and Libya are boycotting the conference.

The discussions that have started in Casablanca are focusing on two main questions: inter-Arab differences -- specifically over the Amman agreement signed between King Husayn of Jordan and Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee -- and the Palestinian problem.

According to Syrian press assessments, the meeting in Morocco deviates from the general line in the struggle against Israeli expansion and is intended to legitimize the capitulatory course of certain states entering into humiliating talks with Tel Aviv. In particular, the newspaper AL-BA'TH notes that the Casablanca dialogue is an attempt to revive the previously rejected Camp David accord and the "Reagan plan" for the Near East by legitimizing the Amman agreement. This meeting, in the newspaper's opinion, will hinder the resolution of the cardinal problems which currently face the peoples of the Near East.

A Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo statement published in Beirut notes that the extraordinary conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries in Casablanca has been convened at Washington's behest and is aimed at strengthening U.S. domination in the region and depriving the Arab people of Palestine of their legitimate rights -- primarily the right to create their own independent state.

COMMENTARY OUTLINES ISRAELI PLANS FOR MIDEAST

LD122215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 Aug 85

[From "International Diary -- Events, Facts, Opinions" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Repression continues in the Near East too. Israel, the United States's strategic ally, is shelling Lebanese villages.

A group of Arab students have been sentenced to lengthy prison sentences on the West Bank of the Jordan River. They had been taking part in a protest meeting against the Israeli occupation of their homeland. Observers note that at this very moment, Tel Aviv is embarking on a number of new maneuvers in the Near East political arena. I shall ask my colleague, commentator Kim Gerasimov, to talk about this:

[Gerasimov] Truly, the Israeli leadership never tires of inventing new ways of satifying its appetite -- not its biological appetite, of course, but its political appetite -- because we are taking about territorial annexations, old ones and new ones. Only quite recently, it seems, Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel put forward a plan, which was immediately dubbed the Peres plan. That was in June. The plan envisaged a solution of the Near East problem through separate, Camp David-style talks with Jordan. Even before they started, they were supposed to receive the blessing of the five permanent members of the Security Council. The participation of the PLO, as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people, was completely ruled out by the Peres plan. The right of the Palestinians to create their own state was also rejected. In other words, this was a very constuctive plan -- so constructive that not even the very reactionary circles in the Arab world fell for it.

That was back in June. But now, in August, there have been reports about a so-called Peres draft. According to the Beirut weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL, this draft envisages the creation of a federation or confederation made up of Israel and Jordan. As a result, the lands occupied by Israel, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, would, supposedly, be under the control of Jordan and Israel. The Israeli troops and settlements, which are there now, would remain there. Jerusalem which, together with its annexed Arab part, has already been procalimed the external and indivisible capital of Israel, would now become a federal capital too.

The draft, as a whole, is supposed to become a model of Arab-Israeli cooperation. In the eyes of the Arabs, however, it looks like yet another attempt to satisfy Tel Aviv's wolfish appetite, not just by annexing the West Bank of the Jordan but also by creating the conditions for expansion on the east bank, i.e. into Jordan. All in all, Peres' draft is even more constuctive than his plan.

In Israel itself they are keeping quiet about the draft for the moment. This is not because they are stupid enough to hope that the Arabs will agree to it. The purpose of the rumors about the various Israeli drafts is more likely to be a different one, to make the Arabs more receptive towards U.S. plans, which some might think to be, superficially, slightly less extreme, to be more of a compromise, even, but which actually pursue the same old objective: to draw the Arabs into separate deals with the agressor and to impose the military-political dictates of Washington and Tel Aviv on them.

Both these strategic allies -- to use their own terminology -- aim to prevent the creation of an independent Palestinian state, with the asistance of certain Arab circles. The forthcoming visit to the Near East by Richard Murphy, U.S. asistant secretary of state, should also be viewed in this light. The subject of these talks will once again be ways of solving the key questions of a Near East settlement, the Palestinian question, by infringing on the rights of the Palestinians themselves. However, as the history of the Near East crisis persuasively shows, this is tantamount to deliberately working towards persuasively shows, this is tantamount to deliberately working towards a fresh exacerbation of the entire situation in the region.

PRAVDA CITED ON LEBANON'S NATIONAL UNITY FRONT

LD100835 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 10 TASS -- "Although a considerable part of the forces operating on the Lebanese political scene do not take part in the National Union Front's activity, the establishment of the front is significant in itself," Yuriy Glukhov writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today. He comments on the establishment of the front of about 15 progressive and patriotic Lebanese organizations in the city of Shtawra.

"The Lebanese striving for national dialogue, unity and peace on their much-suffering land is obvious," the writer stresses.

"The point at issue is the unification of the forces for the solution of Lebanon's cardinal problems," the commentary (?says) "The most important of them is a full liberation of the territory from Israeli invaders. Tel Aviv still undertakes efforts to keep the south under its control. That is why continuing the struggle against the aggressors and their imperialist abettors is one of the chief tasks advanced in Shtawra."

Another important task is restoring national unity, peace and security. As is known, foes of the Lebanese people try to exploit the religious and communal differences, they kindle internecine strife, try to split and weaken Lebanon. The establishment of the National Union Front, which comprised representatives of diverse political and religious persuasions, demonstrates the possibility of uniting forces on a broad national, patriotic basis."

"The Lebanese' struggle for the restoration of their flouted rights is part of the all-Arab struggle for the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression," the commentary stresses. "It is no accident that Tel Aviv and Washington would like to isolate Lebanon from Syria and other Arab countries, to set it against the Palestinians and deny it international support. The Shtawra meeting serves the task of foiling their designs."

PLO DELEGATION HEAD ADVOCATES UN SETTLEMENT PLAN

LD111803 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1625 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The delegation representing the UN committee on the rights of the Palestinian Arab people has arrived in Moscow. Here is what Zuhdi al-Tarazi, a member of the delegation and permanent PLO representative at the United Nations, said in response to a question from our correspondent on how to solve the Palestinian question.

[Begin Al-Tarazi recording] There are two different ways to reach a solution. Either there should be a comprehensive and just solution which ensures Israel's withdrawal from all the territory occupied since 1967 including the city of Jerusalem -- this is a United Nations General Assembly resolution and we welcome it and support it as we did at the Fes conference -- or the military solution. This we are trying to avoid.

On the question of a comprehensive solution: In our view, the Arab summit conference and the UN had decided what this just solution should be:

1. Principles: These principles are based on complete Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied since 1967.

2. The Palestinian people should be able to exercise their firm rights: their right to return home; their right to self-determination, and their right to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil. This would take place via a conference held within the UN framework. To show our sincerity, the Soviet Union and the U.S. Government must take part so that this effort can have a tangible effect.

In actual fact, the USSR has been advocating this for some years. This call was reiterated by the late Comrade Brezhnev. The call to convene the conference still stands and it stems from principles and not from tactical considerations. We are here among comrades and friends and are implementing a United Nations General Assembly resolution -- that the committee on the Palestinian people's rights should visit the capitals of the Security Council member states. [end recording]

IRAN IMPORTS WEAPONS THROUGH USSR TERRITORY

W120335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 12 KYODO -- Iran is importing weapons through Soviet territory to counter Saudi Arabia's interference with the transport of arms to the country, which for five years has been locked in the Gulf War with Iraq, according to foreign military sources here.

The route by which the weapons are transported, from the Mediterranean to the Caspian Sea through the Black Sea and canals, has been used since March, two months after Saudi Arabia started "seizing" weapons bound for Iran, the sources said.

In so doing, Saudi Arabia offers more than double the price Iran pays for weapons from Syria, Libya, West Germany, Switzerland and 18 other countries, they said.

Iran has in the past transported weapons bought from European and Latin American countries through the Mediterranean and Suez Canal but Saudi Arabia, which supports Iraq, is intervening in the arms traffic by inspecting vessels moving through the canal and the Red Sea, according to the sources.

Although relations between Iran and the Soviet Union have been cool in the past, Moscow has allowed the Iranians to use the route probably because it wants to avoid further confrontations with Iran, its southern neighbor, the sources said.

They said Saudi Arabia's action has forced Iran to pay three or even four times the normal market price for weapons.

The sources said the supply of weapons through the new route has enabled Iran to continue attacking Iraq, even though it used up nearly 40 percent of its ammunition reserves in a major operation in March.

But large weapons cannot be transported on the route because vessels larger than 200 to 300 tons cannot pass the shallow waterways there, according to the sources.

Iran's National Assembly has approved a doubling of expenditure on military equipment to 7.5 billion dollars, half of the 15 billion dollars earmarked for buying foreign goods in the current fiscal year.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SOVIET-ANGOLAN TALKS

PM121110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Complete Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] A meeting was held 9 August between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and A. Van Dunem, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of external affairs, who is on a working visit to the Soviet Union at the Soviet Government's invitation.

A. Van Dunem gave E.A. Shevardnadze a message from J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of Angola, addressed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the conversation, profound satisfaction was expressed at the state of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA Labor Party and between the USSR and Angola, and the joint desire to further develop them on the firm basis of the 8 October 1976 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation was reaffirmed.

E.A. Shevardnadze described the steps being taken by the CPSU and Soviet state to increase the pace of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of sceintific and technical progress and described the preparation now under way in the Soviet Union for the 27th CPSU Congress.

A. Van Dunem reported on the Angolan people's struggle against the continuing aggressive actions of South Africa's racist regime and the counterrevolutionary forces that are in its pay and which enjoy the constant support of the U.S. Administration, on the socioeconomic transformations being implemented in Angola despite the complexity of the situation, and on the preparation for the scheduled second MPLA-Labor Party Congress. He rated highly the USSR's multifaceted assistance in the development of Angola's national economy, the strengthening of its independence, and the defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

During the discussion of topical problems in the international situation, the sides expressed concern at the persisting world tension caused by the militarist policy of imperialism's reactionary circles. It was emphasized that the situation in the world urgently requires the complete cooperation among all progressive forces in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and remove centers of tension in various parts of the world.

E.A. Shevardnadze drew A. Van Dunem's attention to the USSR's recent peace initiatives aimed at ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. The Angolan side expressed support for the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and gave a high appraisal of the USSR's unilateral decision to end all nuclear explosions from 6 August this year.

The ministers discussed certain questions on the agenda of the upcoming 40th session of the UN General Assembly and drew special attention to those questions which relate to problems of maintaining peace, preventing nuclear war, and curbing the arms race.

Opinions were exchanged on the situation in southern Africa. It was stated that not only has tension in this region not diminished, but it is beginning to increase as a result of Pretoria's continuing aggressive policy toward Angola and other independent African countries, as well as of the South African racists' inhuman actions against the indigenous population of South Africa. It was also emphasized that only unconditional respect for the legitimate security interests of Angola, other "frontline" states, and the Namibian people, whose acknowledged representative is the South-West African People's Organization, can lead to a real improvement of the situation in southwest Africa. The sides reaffirmed the need to apply the most resolute measures against the Pretoria regime, including binding sanctions, in accordance with Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, and expressed their solidarity with South Africa's population, which is waging a courageous struggle against the policy of apartheid and colonialism.

The sides noted the usefulness of the Soviet-Angolan consultations held in Moscow and advocated that this practice be continued in the future.

The exchange of opinions took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

E.A. Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in A. Van Dunem's honor at which speeches were exchanged.

A. Van Dunem left the USSR the same day.

COMMENTARIES WEIGH SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Vienna Talks Support Pretoria

LD121504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Roelof Botha, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] toured West Europe last week. In Vienna he conducted talks with high-ranking American officials, particularly McFarlane, official adviser to the President for national security. He also met there with a representative of the British Foreign Office and in Frankfurt-on-Main he met a leading figure of the FRG Foreign Ministry. The situation in the RSA was discussed. Here is a Moscow Domestic Service commentary. Nadezhda Ryasova is at the microphone:

Through the fault of the racist authorities, the situation in the RSA is becoming more aggravated each day. They do not give up the attempts to oppress, with the help of the most severe terror, the mass movement of the suppressed majority of the African population against the apartheid system, and they take extreme repressive measures. As is known, on 21 July the Pretoria authorities introduced the state of emergency in 36 regions of the country. But the Africans refuse to observe it and despite the prohibitions they oppose the criminal regime with even more determination. Last week the protests reached an unprecedented scale. The town of Durban and its suburbs have become the center of protests. The police and Army did not spare bullets, and mounted real military actions against the population. At least 63 persons were killed and more than 600 were wounded. The list of victims of brutal violence is growing with frightening speed.

Against the background of these terrible events the meeting of Pretoria's emissary with official representatives of Washington, London, and Bonn is taking place.

The very fact that the meeting is taking place represents an act of support for Pretoria. Moreover, in Washington it is not even considered necessary to hide the invariably favorable disposition toward the bloody regime. The State Department press spokesman reported publicly that the meeting in Vienna does not entail a change in U.S. policy toward the RSA, and that President Reagan, as before, opposes introducing any economic sanctions against the authorities of Pretoria. Their rejection of imposing sanctions was also confirmed during the meeting with Botha by official representatives from London and Bonn. After obtaining these assurances, the leaders of the racist regime expressed total satisfaction and are preparing to continue the violence. According to reports coming in, new Army units are hurriedly being transferred to Durban. And those talking to the racist minister could not have failed to foresee this. In Washington, London, and Bonn, as is known, they do not tire of using words unceasingly to prove their adherence to the rights and freedoms of the individual. However, in reality, as we can see, they consciously assist mass murders in South Africa.

Repression Increases

LD100819 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Political observer Bronislav Myakota commentary]

[Text] The racists' repressions against the African population are on the increase in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. Here is our political observer Bronislav Myakota:

For almost 3 weeks now a state of emergency has been in force in a number of RSA regions. However, although the racist authorities have increased the severity of their repressions against the country's native inhabitants to the limit,they have not achieved the aim they have set for themselves. On the contrary, the development of events in the RSA shows that the Africans' mass demonstrations against the apartheid regime have in the past few days assumed a qualitatively new character. In the Negro suburbs of Durban and Port Elizabeth the clashes between punitive troops and fighters against racial discrimination are turning into real street battles. South Africa's working class is ever more actively joining in the struggle against the apartheid system. Thus, the RSA National Union of Mineworkers has called on the country's miners to start a general strike on 25 August. It is expected that this call will be answered by 200,000 gold and coal miners. The trade unions have warned the authorities that in the near future a boycott of the trade enterprises owned by whites located in the vicinity of miners' townlets will begin if the government does not lift the state of emergency.

However, it looks as though the racialists do not intend to agree to concessions to the African population. What is more, plans by Pretoria to step up repressions beyond the RSA's boundaries have become known. The french paper LIBERATION has reported that RSA resident secret service agents in France have been given the task of organizing attacks on representatives of the African National Congress, the ANC, of South Africa, and of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, and also actions of protest against movements and organizations supporting them in Europe. Detachments of commandos entrusted with organizing the attempts on nominated persons have already been formed, the French paper writes.

The South African racialists are being encouraged and incited to commit new crimes by their Western patrons and allies. It is not fortuitous that the foreign press, in particular the British FINANCIAL TIMES, writes about the joyful reaction in the RSA in connection with President Reagan's support of the authorities' decision to introduce the state of emergency.

The article quotes South African radio, which stated that the regime has no more reliable friend in the Western world than the President of the United States. This dubious honor of the world's blodiest regime can be conferred on the racialists' friends not only in the United States, but also in the FRG, Great Britain, and a few other Western countries. Obviously, for this reason London has hastened to announce that it will not receive the African sports team next month which was to have taken part in the triathlon tournament. Of course, this step will hardly earn Pretoria's praise; but, after all, 25 million Africans today require not such purely symbolic gestures, but urgent and effective measures against the inhuman apartheid regime.

'War' Declared on Blacks

LD110730 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Reports which remind one more of a summary of operations keep coming in daily from South Africa, and so they are for that matter. By imposing a state of emergency in 36 administrative districs in the country the Pretoria authorities actually declare a war on the black African majority and other opponents of the racist regime.

The imposition of a state of emergency followed by killings and arrests show that the racist rulers have been losing control over the situation and are relying increasingly on brute force to maintain white minority rule, says in this connection a statement by the World Peace Council.

The essence of the problems in South Africa today lies in the fact that the black African majority refuses to recognize the strength of the very idea of apartheid, dooming 23 million Africans to misery and depriving them of any rights while ensuring white minority domination. Broad popular masses in South Africa do not want to put up with their plight any longer and are fully determined to attain a total abolition of the ignominous system. There is hardly a region left in the country where South African democrats -- the whites, the black Africans, the Colored or Indians -- would keep from getting involved in the active struggle against racist law and order.

The racist regime, which was set up as early as 1948, has been living on the edge of a volcano, and yet the country has never witnessed such a large scale and continuing defiance of the apartheid regime.

The present tide of anger and protests arousing the entire country upset the racist plans to leave intact the essence of the apartheid system while carrying out so-called constitutional reforms, widely approved by Western countries. The South African oppressed majority is rising ever more resolutely in struggle against the criminal regime depriving them of social and economic rights. Dozens of new fighters will take the place of one who dies, stressed the ANC secretary general, Alfred Nzo. And the liberation struggle in the country is to continue, notwithstanding any losses, till the total abolition of the system of racial discrimination.

Moreover, South African patriots are not solitary in that struggle, they have the independent Africa, the countries of the socialist community and all progressives around the world on their side.

Reforms Offered Not Enough

LD110226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Aug 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Inov]

[Text] Judging from reports from South Africa, the situation there is heating up. Demonstrations are continuing in all regions and a state of emergency has been introduced. Clashes between demonstrators, the army, and the police have become an everyday phenomenon.

Virtually all sections of the South African population -- workers, students, clergymen, and young people -- have joined in the struggle against the racist regime. The regime is trying to disrupt these demonstrations by using methods of terror and repression. Already, according to official data alone, over 1,500 people have been arrested since the state of emergency was introduced. Hundreds have been injured.

The wave of antigovernment demonstrations has spread to the Indian Ocean coast and swamped the port of Durban. For many years now the African National Congress has been one of the leading forces in the black population's struggle for its rights. Our correspondent Anatoliy Doronin has interviewed (?Levaken Mashashene), member of the ANC mission Dar es Salaam.

[Doronin] The situation is the result of the conflict between the racist regime and the African population. It has been brought about by the ruling clique's unwillingness to abandon a home policy based on flouting the interests of the country's native population. The regime has attempted to take the heat out of the struggle by carrying through partial reforms. It is possible that in the near future new such reforms will be announced. But they have not changed the essence of the relations between the regime and the population and have not removed apartheid. Therefore, the struggle continues. In introducing a state of emergency, the Pretoria regime has resorted to an extreme means of confrontation with the people. But it will no longer succeed in stifling the demonstrations even by means of weapons, just as it can no longer govern the country in the old way, which, by the way, is now understood also by part of South Africa's white population, which is also putting forward demands for the democratization of society. Thus, events in South Africa, (Levaken Mashashene) said in conclusion, are evidence of the profound crisis existing in its criminal system.

Planned Miners' Strike Viewed

MB081747 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 7 Aug 85

[(Sergey Folik) commentary]

[Text] The National Union of Mine Workers [NUM] of South Africa has accepted a proposal that a strike be called on 25 August. The work stoppage will involve more than 400,000 mine workers. Mr (Sergey Folik), a TASS news analyst, observes:

It has been a long time since Pretoria, together with the capitalist Western countries, has been prevaricating over African demonstrations demanding full and equal human rights. Pretoria and its allies regard the demonstrating school children and students as arsonists. The South African workers have voiced remarkable and reasonable demands. At a NUM meeeing, the African workers of South Africa demanded that the government lift the state of emergency and also cease the oppression and harassment of the opponents of the apartheid government. They further demanded an increase in wages for African mine workers. Up to now, African mine workers earn one-sixth of what their white counterparts receive in remuneration. The NUM warned that if these demands were not satisfactorily acted upon by the government, it would then launch a strike against South African gold and coal mines.

If the strikes are set in motion in South Africa, the South African economy will experience a sharp decline and erosion, so wrote THE NEW YORK TIMES. South African gold sales earn all the foreign exchange currency for the racists. The coal is used not only for the production of heating gas but for the production of oil, to partly meet South Africa's oil requirements. The strike at the mines will not only cripple Pretoria, it will also strike a telling blow to the foreign multinational companies that originate in Western capitalist countries. The multinational companies are majority shareholders in South African mines.

The exploitation of African labor in South Africa is so immense and intense, that for each dollar invested there a return of $7 in profits is realized.

That is the reason why many Western capitalist countries totally ignore the genocidal and heinous crimes committed by racists against the African peoples. We can state that the United States' reserve dollars in South Africa amount to $51 million, whereas the total U.S. investment figure in South Africa stands at $26 billion. Britain holds a 48 percent share of all industrial production in South Africa.

Thus the forthcoming strikes by the NUM in South Africa will be not only demonstrations directed at the apartheid regime but a vigorous protest to the Western capitalist countries that are propping up the apartheid government.

TASS REPORTS UGANDAN MOVE TO RESTORE PEACE

LD091723 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 9 TASS -- The Ugandan Government announced the decision to release political prisoners who had been arrested under the regime that has been overthrown, UPI reports from Kampala. Radio Kampala announced that they will be released on August 10.

It is also reported that in the north of Uganda, in the area of the city of Lira, there are clashes between the units of the Ugandan Army and "A group of persons that broke off from the Armed Forces" and remain loyal to the overthrown regime. There are casualties. Many local people have to leave their native places and hide in the bush.

The head of the Ugandan state Tito Okello and Commander of the Army Lieutenant-General Basilio Olaro Okello met in Kampala with the elders of the Longo people inhabiting the area where the fighting takes place. Tito Okello urged all who are resisting the new power to lay down arms and promised that they will not be harmed. For purposes of establishing peace in the area he suggested the holding of a meeting of representatives of the Langi and Acholi peoples, the two biggest ethnic groups of the north of Uganda.

According to reports of news agencies, the situation in Kampala is coming back to normal. It was announced in the capital that the duration of the curfew is cut by two hours.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR BURNHAM FUNERAL IN GUYANA

PM121318 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] An official USSR delegation headed by Ya. Ya. Vargris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Georgetown 9 August to take part in the funeral of Guyanese President L.F.S. Burnham. The delegation was seen off at the airport by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

New President Congratulated

PM121338 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hugh Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana:

Please accept our congratulations and wishes for success in your activity on your inauguration as president of the republic. We hope that the friendly relations existing between the USSR and Guyana will be further developed in the interests of the peoples of our two countries and in the interests of strengthening peace and international cooperation. USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CHILEAN MEDIA ADOPTS NEW STANCE TO OPPOSITION

LD120928 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov reports:

Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, pointed out in an interview to a special correspondent of the Chilean newspaper MERCURIO the importance of stronger unity of action among all the patriotic anti-dictatorial forces in Chile. He spoke highly of strong demonstrations in Santiago and other Chilean cities which had taken place recently and stressed that only the withdrawal of Pinochet from the political scene could provide preconditions for a truly constructively dialogue with the Chilean Armed Forces with a view to restoring democratic freedoms in Chile.

The very fact that MERCURIO, which has been a loyal mouthpiece of the regime ever since the armed forces seized power in September 1973, has published statements by the general secretary of the Communist Party graphically illustrates serious changes taking place in Chile and major gains made by the opposition. It is likewise symptomatic that Corvalan gave his interview in Havana, the venue of a recent major Latin American forum on foreign debts. All this shows the strength of anti-dictatorial sentiments in Chile.

Corvalan stressed in the interview that the dictatorship had failed during all those years to isolate the communist party. The Communist Party of Chile, he added, always is in the midst of the mass of the population and has strong links with the other opposition political parties which want democracy restored in Chile.

CARIBBEAN SOCIALIST PARTIES CONDEMN U.S. POLICY

LD102138 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Georgetown, August 10 TASS -- The deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. programme of "star wars" are obstacles to the ending of the arms race, represent a serious threat to world peace, says a joint declaration adopted on the results of the consultative meeting of representatives of a number of communist workers' and left democratic parties of the Caribbean Basin that was held here. Taking part in the meeting were the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, the People's Popular Movement of Trinidad and Tobago, the United People's Movement of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Liberation Movement of Dominica, the Barbados Labour Party , the Worker's Revolutionary Movement of Saint Lucia, Unity 25 February Movement of Surinam, the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and the Communist Party of Cuba.

The participants in the meeting discussed the aggravation of the international situation and the growing threat to world peace resulting from the adventuristic policy of the Reagan administration, its hostile intrigues against the forces of socialism, national liberation and social progress. Discussing the situation in Central America, they condemned Nicaragua's economic blockade by the USA, Washington's continued financing and arming of counter-revolutionary gangs that kill peaceful people, and the holding of provocative military exercises close to Nicaragua's borders. The undeclared war against Nicaragua, the declaration says, is the continuation of the policy of state terrorism conducted by the Reagan administration.

The participants in the meeting demanded that Washington stop hostile intrigues against Nicaragua, resume talks with the democratically elected Sandinist government, respect the sovereign right of the Nicaraguan people to choose its own road of development.

The declaration expresses support for the initiative of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro about abolishing the debt of Latin American countries, creating a new international economic order. The document points to the growth of contradictions between the United States and its allies in the Caribbean Basin in connection with the fact that Reagan's "Caribbean Initiative," cannot solve vital problems of English-speaking countries of the region, in connection with the continued militarisation of the eastern Caribbean region by Washington.

After invading Grenada, Washington set up military units in the region for the purpose of knocking together a regional interventionist army which will serve the United States interests. In this connection the meeting condemned the military exercises of the USA and a number of Caribbean countries to be held in Saint Lucia in September as contradicting the striving of the peoples of the region to proclaim the Caribbean Basin a peace zone.

The participants in the meeting expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Cuban, Nicaraguan and Surinam revolutions, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in Salvador, the African National Congress of South Africa and SWAPO in Namibia, condemned the continued aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against frontline states.

KUZNETSOV ATTENDS HOUSING COMMISSIONS SESSION

LD091231 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1031 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] In the Kremlin today a joint session of the Communal Housing and Municipal Economy Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Sovet was held. The question of work by soviets of peoples' deputies and economic bodies in Irkutsk Oblast on observing the requirements of the law on ensuring the safekeeping of the housing fund and improving the living conditions of citizens was examined. Taking account of the importance and topical nature of this question for all soviets of peoples' deputies and ministries and departments, the commissions deemed it fitting to ask the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to discuss it and adopt a suitable decision. Taking part in the session were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

YELTSIN ATTENDS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' DAY MEETING

LD092033 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting marking Construction Workers' Day was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of ministries and departments, and socialist competition winners. A report was delivered by Comrade Babenko, minister of construction in the Far East and Transbaykal.

PARTY PERSONNEL CHANGES NOT MERE 'RESHUFFLING'

AU121434 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by NOVOSTI political commentator Fedor Breus: "New Accentuation in the CPSU's Cadre Policy; Green Light for Competent People" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] A REPLACEMENT [OBMENA] OF RANKING PERSONNEL IN ALL COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, BEGINNING WITH ENTERPRISES AND ENDING WITH MINISTRIES, IS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY IN THE SOVIET UNION. HOWEVER, ONE MUST STRESS THAT THIS IS NOT A "CAMPAIGN OF RESHUFFLING CADRES," AS SOME WESTERN COMMENTATORS RUSHED TO DEPICT THE CURRENT CHANGES. CITING THE NAMES OF INDIVIDUAL -- FORMERLY WELL-KNOWN -- ECONOMIC FIGURES, AND STATE AND PARTY OFFICIALS, WHO ARE LEAVING THEIR POSTS IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR RETIREMENT, CAN IN NO CASE SERVE TO CONFIRM SPECULATION ABOUT "VETERANS BEING PUSHED OUT BY THE YOUNG." THE PRACTICE OF COMPLEMENTING MATURE LEADING PERSONNEL WITH YOUNG REINFORCEMENTS, WHICH HAS ALWAYS ACQUITTED ITSELF WELL, REMAINS UNCHANGED TODAY. HOWEVER, THE NEW ACCENTUATION IN THE CADRE POLICY OF THE CPSU, WHICH IS DEVELOPING PREPARATIONS FOR ITS CONGRESS MORE AND MORE ACTIVELY, IS ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

Both the economic mechanism and the management system have changed in many respects in recent years. The rights of enterprises have been expanded and they can now operate more independently, and they have more responsibility for the final results of their work.

Work collectives have been given more rights as regards managing production, resolving social issues, and distributing material values.

The performance of the person in charge as such, which used to be particularly regarded, is no longer enough. ASPECTS SUCH AS COMPETENCE, THE INSTINCT FOR THE NEW, INITIATIVE, AND WILLINGNESS TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY HAVE BECOME MORE IMPORTANT. And the person in charge must have yet another quality: He must be able to work with people, to listen to their views and advice.

The law on work collectives and their participation in the management of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, which has been in force for 2 years now, gives a collective the right to hear leading personnel's situation reports. If a director ignores workers' valuable proposals and his words are at variance with deeds, the collective can put forward the issue of his being deprived of his post. And such decisions are being adopted.

The CPSU Central Committee is directing party organizations to a position whereby the path up the hierarchical ladder must be wide open to competent, creative, honorable, and uncompromising people, who are concerned with the general good. On the other hand, that path up must be firmly closed to bureaucrats, soulless clerks, and those who love ostentatious meetings.

GEORGIAN CULTURE MINISTER REMOVED, PROSECUTED

LD121050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 11 (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia has decided to remove from office the republic's Minister of Culture T. Badurashvili for "grossly violating communist principles in the cadre policy."

In addition, an announcement issued by the Central Committee said, the ex-minister would be called to account as a party member, and the question of taking away his mandate as deputy to the Georgian Supreme Soviet would also be raised.

The announcement assessed the struggle against drunkenness in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic as being still "inconsistent" because not all the working collectives had taken action to that end.

The Georgian Party Central Committee is also displeased with the role of the press in the Adzhar Autonomous Republic, whose leadership was instructed to take adequate measures. A correction of planned targets attempting to cut back the plan obligations of individual production groups also came under criticism.

SOBRIETY SOCIETY OFFICIAL ON ANTIALCOHOL BATTLE

LD121834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The first session of the organizing committee of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety was held in Moscow today. Here is an interview given to our correspondent by Academician Yuriy Anatolyevich Ovchinnikov, organizing committee chairman, and USSR Academy of Sciences vice president.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Yuriy Anatolyevich, it can be said, can it not, that the Party Central Committee's decision on setting up an All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety has come into force today?

[Ovchinnikov] Yes, we had the first session of the society's organizing committee today. We realize that a very long and difficult path lies ahead, but all the members of the organizing committee, which comprises leading figures in science, representatives of the working class and labor peasantry, and many public organizations, are fully determined to see this struggle through to the end and rid our country of this evil, this remnant of the past. This struggle is being waged successfully in the provincial areas, in many republics, krays and oblasts, in labor collectives. New forms of this struggle have been found...

[Correspondent, interrupting] Is this a tolerant struggle, or a tough one?

[Ovchinnikov] No, it is not a tolerant one [words indistinct] because when you come across people who, despite all warnings violate these norms... [Ovchinnikov changing thought] I believe that the setting up of such a society, the setting up of cells of this society in provincial areas and attracting the broad popular masses to this work will help us to truly step up this struggle and ensure that we can achieve real, positive results as quickly as possible. It is a big social problem, related to man's cultural level and one's leisure time. Naturally, it is also a problem of the health of the present and the future generations, and the health of society as a whole. That is why all these aspects of the problem must be looked at and considered and used in the struggle against this evil.

We adopted our first decision today. We will be holding the society's first constitutional conference at the end of September in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions at which the board of the society and its bodies, so to speak, will be officially elected. The society's charter will be approved, and subsequently, this sort of organizational work will be implemented in the provincial areas. I would like to stress that this will be a widespread [massovaya] organization in our country, and it is precisely in its size and its active work that, it seems to me, lies the main reason behind the creation of such a society, and our hopes, as well.

I would like to stress in conclusion that our intentions are very serious. This is not a campaign, it is not some kind of propaganda; rather, it is our desire to fight this phenomenon in a serious manner and through to its conclusion. We are confident of our ultimate victory.

UKRAINE MEETING DISCUSSES CULTURE, SPORTS

AU080824 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 4 Aug 85 p 3

[RATAU report: "Important Tasks Facing Cultural and Sports Establishments: a Republic-Level Aktivs Meeting in Kiev"]

[Excerpts] An important position in accomplishing tasks for the country's economic and social development is assumed by cultural and sports establishments, which are called upon to support party organizations in the communist education of working people, in promoting the creative talents of people, and in fostering a sound way of life.

Our republic possesses great potential for cultural, educational, and massive physical culture work. The working people have at their disposal 26,000 clubs, houses and palaces of culture, many libraries, museums and parks, and 150,000 sports facilities. However, not all of them are adequately effective. The ways to further raise their role in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decision on measures to improve the utilization of club establishments and sports facilities were discussed in a businesslike and principled manner at a recent meeting of the republic's party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

A.S. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary who delivered a report, and other speakers noted that preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the accomplishment of the large-scale tasks set by the party for the people called for the mobilization of all creative forces, for the ability of cadres to run business in a new way, not only in the economy, but also in the social sphere, in the sphere of culture and ideology. The CPSU Central Committee decision has defined a qualitatively new stage in the development of cultural, educational, physical culture, and convalescence work. This document has acquired principled importance in connection with the measures taken by the party and the state to foster discipline, order, and good organization, and to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism.

The meeting was attended and addressed by A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary.

UZBEK LEADERS BEGIN REGULAR PRESS CONFERENCE

[WA091000 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 21 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word UZTAG article titled "Press Conference at the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee" which announces that" in order to inform more broadly the workers of the press about topical tasks on its agenda the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Uzbekistan has established a system of conducting press conferences. The first press conference for journalists took place in the Uzbek CP Central Committee on 20 July. It was devoted to summing up the work of the republic's economy in the first half of the current year and to the tasks of the media in mobilizing workers toward a fitting welcome for the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The following participated in the work of the press conference: managers and leading journalists of republic and oblast newspapers and journals, Gosteleradio of the Uzbek SSR, workers of information agencies, workers from the republic Goskomizdat [Uzbek State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade], special correspondents from the central newspapers, television and the All-Union radio network, responsible workers from the Uzbek CP Central Committee, obkoms and the Tashkent Party Gorkom." I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, addressed the meeting on the topic of the positive changes in the republic following the 16th plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and of the tasks that lie ahead. Then he answered questions from the journalists. The article concludes: "It has been decided to conduct such press conferences regularly in oblast, city and rayon party committees."

NEW APPOINTMENT IN ANNOUNCED IN LATVIA

WA311200 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 10 July 1985, page 1, reports that the Presidium of the Latvian Supreme Soviet has appointed Yanis Aleksandrovich Kaleys chairman of the Latvian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Kaleys, a Latvian born in 1933, replaces Yanis Yanovich Brodelis, who is retiring on a pension.

BRIEFS

USSR-BULGARIA PIPELINE -- The construction of a new gas-carrying branch line from the USSR-Bulgaria main line has been completed. Today gas from the Orenburg deposit reached the developing centers in southern Moldavia-Kagul. In accordance with the plan for the provision of gas to the republic, other cities, settlements and villages are also being supplied with the economic fuel. The main line pipelines that supply the southern and central parts of the republic's territory with gas stretch here for 1,200 km. By the end of the year another two new branches of the gas pipeline, many kilometers long, will go into operation in Moldavia. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 Aug 85 LD]

ROBOT UNITS -- Today is 1 January 1986 on the labor calendar of the Kutaisi Electromechanical Works, which has succeeded in prefulfilling the five year plan tasks through the technical re-equipping of production. Flexible transfer lines, machine tools with numerical program controls and highly productive robot units have appeared in the shops. From here, from Kutaisi, electrical motors designed for a high temperature and aggressive environments are dispatched to the oilfields of West Siberia, Baku, and Bashkiria. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 10 Aug 85 LD]

SOLAR POWER STATION -- A turbogenerator has been tested at the country's first experimental solar power station which is under construction in the Crimea. The center tower at the station, nearly 80 meters high, has accommodated a solar generator calculated on the production of steam with a temperature of 250 degrees centigrade and a pressure of 40 atmospheres. Steam running along the pipes will reach the vane and will put the turbine in motion. In this way, solar energy will turn into a source of electric power. The builders and assembly workers are planning to put the first stage of the solar power station into operation at the end of October. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0945 GMT 22 Jul 85 AU]

NEW STATION -- A new highly mechanized station built in Yuzhnyy port, Rudna, will speed up the delivery of cargoes to sea transport lines. The need for this station was brought about by the emergence on the Black Sea of the country's largest harbor specialized in trans-shipping ore, coal, and fertilizers. Rudna station will increase its capacities in step with the development of the port. Trans-shipment platforms and other station facilities are still under construction. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0945 GMT 22 Jul 85 AU]

ZAPOROZHYE COMMUNICATIONS -- Another communications branch has opened in Energodar settlement, Zaporozhye Oblast. The branch's operators will offer more services to the builders of the large Zaporozhye power station. It is to be noted that in the oblast there are 658 communications branches. Three of them have been put recently into operation in new residential districts of the oblast center and in settlements in which the population has increased. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0845 GMT 25 Jul 85 AU]

HARVEST PROGRESS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY REVIEWED

PM091023 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Aug 85 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Stricter Accountability for the Harvest!"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that as of 5 August 33.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested in the country. Some 27.8 million hectares had been threshed. That is 25 percent of the crop area. In the past week 8.6 million hectares were fully harvested of grains which is somewhat higher than the previous week's figures. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are delivering grain to the elevators, setting up seed stocks, laying in feed, and preparing the basis of next year's harvest.

Summer is flying by. The first 10-day period of August is nearly over. Fall is just around the corner. For crop farmers and all workers of the agro-industrial complex a responsible stage of the harvest and grain procurement is now beginning. Harvest and store the entire crop; meet the planned procurement targets; and satisfy more fully the state's needs for all kinds of agricultural produce and raw materials; that is the urgent task facing all agro-industrial complex workers.

Farms in the North Caucasus are now harvesting the final few thousand hectares. Every hour of harvest time has been made to count by machine operators in Volgograd Oblast, where two-thirds of the grain crop have already been harvested. More and more combine harvesters are switching over to threshing there, which means that the work of threshing floors and grain transport must be stepped. Shock work is being done by many collectives of harvest-transportation detachments and links in Orel Oblast. Fields cultivated by intensive techniques are yielding a good crop. Combine operators Ye. Kolemyakov, L. Vyvshev, I. Savichev, and V. Sorokin from the "Lubyanskiy" Sovkhoz are milling 37 quintals of winter wheat per hectare each.

The harvest front has already reached the Central, Volga-Vyatka, and Ural economic regions. Some farms in Western Siberia have begun harvesting rye and peas. In all, 17.3 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (or 26 percent of the sown crop) have been harvested in the RSFSR and 13.5 million hectares have been threshed. The day weather, which has now set in, is conducive to harvest work. It is important to sharply step up the pace of harvest work everywhere; ensure the high productivity of every reaper, combine harvester, and truck; and strive to overfulfill the grain milling targets. Many farms in Ulyanovsk, Penza, and Kuybyshev Oblasts still have unused potential for accelerating the harvest and improving quality. There must be no great discrepancy allowed between harvesting and threshing the grain and transporting it to the elevators. Such a discrepancy has been permitted, unfortunately, in certain rayons of Saratov Oblast where only an extremely small amount of grain has been sold to the state.

Ukrainian farms are now harvesting their 12 millionth hectare. Work has finished in the south but is still at its height in the forest-steppes and the Polesye region. A high return is being achieved on fields where winter wheat has been cultivated by intensive techniques. The "Chervoniy Prapor" Kolkhoz in Cherkassy Oblast's Zolotonoshskiy Rayon has milled 50 quintals of grain per hectare. The oblast's farms have already sent a total of over 100,000 metric tons of high quality grain to the reception centers. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Sumy, Poltava, Voroshilovgrad, Kiev, Ternopol, and a number of other oblasts in the republic can sell a considerable quantity of strong and valuable wheat this year. Work with grain must be improved at threshing floors and elevators and steady grain procurement must be ensured.

The harvest in Kazakhstan is moving further and further north. Some 2.7 million hectares of grain have been harvested there. Collectives of harvest-transportation complexes have taken equipment out to the field camps in the virgin land oblasts, where the main areas of elible wheat are concentrated. Large-scale harvesting has begun in Belorussia. Many Gomel Oblast machine operators have been setting a good example of work. Grain is being harvested and threshed in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, where units have been fitted with appliances to prevent grain losses.

Pulse crops, particularly peas, require greater attention. The harvesting is now into 3 million hectares. Certain farm leaders are in no hurry to send their peas to the elevators and are taking a long time threshing the grain, which may lead to valuable output being wasted. The harvesting of ripe corn is beginning in Central Asia. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine have pulled 109,000 hectares of long-stem flax, -- that is one-half of the target. The mustard harvest is continuing and the threshing of perennial grasses and sugar beet seeds cultivated by the non-transplant method has begun.

It is a busy time now in the truck farms, orchards, and vineyards. The harvesting of vitamin-rich output is beginning and is being sent to cities and industrial centers. The state has received 1.35 million metric tons of potatoes, 3.35 million metric tons of vegetables, and 396,000 metric tons of fruit and berries. The plan fulfillment percentage remains insignificant. There is still much to be done to harvest the crop more quickly and store it well; supply it in perfect condition to the consumer; and procure vegetables and potatoes for winter.

That is precisely how advanced collectives of farms in Moldavia are working which have sent thousands of tons of tomatoes, cucumbers, and other output to many places. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bryansk have begun dispatching the early potatotes of which they are producing 150-160 quintals per hectare. The large-scale harvest of summer varieties of apples and pears as well as apricots and plums is under way in the Kuban and North Ossetia. Dessert grapes have been received from Tajikistan.

It is the task of procurement, transport, and trade workers to give the green light to fruits and vegetables and to ensure their uninterrupted progress from field and orchard to counter. Unfortunately, there are many obstructions on this road. Water melons are piling up at railroad stations in Astrakhan Oblast while waiting to be dispatched. The "Volgogradplodoovoshchkhoz" association has not solved the problem of containers, and because of this the sale of products in the oblast is being held up. Less dill, lettuce, and radishes than last year have reached the Sverdlovsk stores from the "Gornoshchitskiy", "Ordzhonikidzevskiy", and other sovkhozes. And indeed the quality of the vegetables is not very high. More initiative must be displayed by the consumer cooperative enterprises in buying products from the population's personal subsidiary plots.

In August, the foundation is laid for next year's harvest. Northern regions are already starting to sow rye. The best time will soon arrive in other areas. However, the ground has only been prepared for winter crops on 20 million hectares, which is only half of what is planned. Farmers in Vologda, Novgorod, and Yaroslavl Oblasts, where it is already time to drive the seed machines into the fields, are particularly behind as regards this urgent work.

Time does not stand still. The interests of this year's and next year's harvest require the mobilization of all rural workers' forces to successfully carry out the whole complex of summer field tasks.

NEW COMBINES ACCELERATE HARVESTING PACE

LD130308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Summary] The harvest is shifting steadily to the northeast. The work is being carried out in very difficult conditions. In many oblasts the grain is stunted. Wind and rain have tangled and flattened the wheat. Even now, as the harvest is taking place, the weather is not particularly good; but, every day and hour of good weather is being used.

During the past week the pace of harvesting has increased somewhat. The interval between reaping and threshing has been reduced. The harvest is going well in Saratov, Volgograd, Voronezh, and Tambov Oblasts. Virtually all union republics have commenced the harvest. Farms in the non-Chernozem Zone and the eastern areas of the European RSFSR are gradually joining in the work. Farmers in Kherson, Odessa, Nikolayev, and Poltava Oblasts are close to completing the grain harvest. Farmers in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and Rostov, Donetsk, and Zaporozhye Oblasts have been successful in producing strong and hard wheat varieties, which are particularly valuable. The example of leading farms shows that big harvests can be obtained even in the most difficult weather conditions.

At the moment new harvesting equipment is being tested by a number of farms. Waste-free technology, which does away with the need for combines, is being tested in the Kuban. The new Don combines are undergoing final tests at the Rassvet collective farm in Orenburg Oblast. The Ukraina collective farm in Rostov Oblast has received prototypes of the SK-10 rotary combines. These combines can harvest damp crops. Working continuously for 20 hours, one such combine can thresh 2,317 quintals, almost 10 times as much as the shift norm for a Niva combine.

The pace of harvesting has fallen in Orenburg, Voroshilovgrad, and Penza Oblasts, where harvesting plans have not been followed.

RSFSR OFFICIAL VIEWS HARVEST TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

LD101552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Russia's motor transport workers have begun transporting the new harvest. We interviewed Vasiliy Dmitriyevich (Medvedev), the republic's deputy minister for Automobile Transport:

[Begin (Medvedev) recording] In the RSFSR 35 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics have begun mass grain harvesting so far; that is, 30 percent less than last year. This is connected with the late ripening of the main crops in many oblasts, particularly in the Urals region and Siberia, which has caused additional problems in dispatching the harvests and requires the especially efficient organization of motor transport used for the harvest and productive transportation work. More than 1,300 oblast, kray, and rayon transportation control centers have been created to direct motor transport operations. Some 1,500 centralized motor detachments of heavy-load vehicles have also been formed for delivering grain to reception centers in accordance with timetables. We have completed the transfer of vehicles to agricultural areas in the center and south of the country. At the moment, we are preparing to relocate vehicles for the harvesting in agricultural areas of Siberia, the Urals, and the Far East.

[Announcer] Vasiliy Dmitriyevich, besides grain harvesting, the drivers have another important task: participating in the harvesting and delivery to Russia's industrial centers of vegetables and fruits grown in southern parts of the country. I think this work must be in full swing at the moment.

[Medvedev] This year, unplanned requests for transportation of fruits and vegetables, particularly berries, have arisen in the provinces, and this has required extra motor transport. At present, 1,500 heavy-lead refrigeration vehicles and 500 tractor-trailer vehicles [avtopoyezd] are engaged in transporting vegetables and fruit from the Volga Valley and North Caucasus. Persistent shortcomings continue to hamper this very important work. The major problem is the insufficient number of collection and sorting points for vehicle dispatching in many vegetable farms. The result of this is that heavy-load refrigeration vehicles have to load in the plantations themselves, often standing idle while being loaded for up to 48 hours. There are also significant problems with unloading and we are taking necessary measures in this respect. Nonetheless, the task is not solved and requires a rapid solution as transport volumes increase. We are appealing to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry to quickly find a solution to these problems, which are hampering intensive use of vehicles for vegetable transportation and their delivery to the consumers in good condition. [end recording]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 8-11 AUGUST

LD120145 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8-11 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

8 August

The harvesting of spring wheat is under way in Saratov Oblast. (0400 GMT)

A report from Kishinev: Moldavia's grain farmers have completed the harvest of cereal crops. On the areas where winter wheat was grown using intensive technology, 50 quintals per hectare of grain and more was gained. The number of farms which have fulfilled the plan for sale of grain to the state with strong and valuable wheats only has increased considerably. (0900 GMT)

Almost 80 percent of the entire bread-grain sold to the state in North Ossetia consisted of valuable and strong varieties of wheat. (1750 GMT)

Farms of the majority of the steppe rayons of the Saratov Oblast have started harvesting spring wheat. It occupies about 900,000 hectares here. (2104 GMT)

9 August

The harvest of cereals was completed in Rostov Oblast today. Many farms have done well in spite of unfavorable weather. (1000 GMT)

10 August

Harvesting of grain crops has started in the Irkutsk Oblast. High yield of 30 quintals per hectare is being obtained. Total area under crops in the oblast is 1 million hectares. (0100 GMT)

The harvesting of cereal crops has been completed at all Odessa Oblast farms. Over 250,000 metric tons of strong and high-value wheat has been delivered. This has been achieved in the unfavorable weather conditions this summer. (0400 GMT)

Harvesting of grain crops has started in Tataria. (0430 GMT)

Tomsk Oblast -- harvest of winter rye has begun in difficult conditions. The bread grain is not ripening evenly and on large areas it is flattened. It has been decided to harvest it in swaths. (0800 GMT)

Dnepropetrovsk Oblast competed early grain harvesting. (1100 GMT)

Bryansk farmers continue grass mowing, potato lifting, grain from 200,000 hectares harvested already. (1100 GMT)

Kursk Oblast is preparing for winter crop sowing. Intensive technology is to be used on 200,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

The chief directorate for irrigation and the construction of state farms in the Volga area has pledged to hand over to farms of Volgograd Oblast a further 20,000 hectare of irrigated land above the plan for the 5-year period. It has been decided to fulfill the task for the 12th 5-Year Plan in 4 years, to construct irrigation systems on an area of 160,000 hectares. (1530 GMT)

Tashkent -- the highest harvest in Uzbekistan of corn is now proceeding in Andizhan Oblast with a yeild of about 50 quintals per hectare. (1800 GMT)

Bashkiria harvest of grain crops has started. (1800 GMT)

11 August

Kurgen Oblast farmers have started harvesting winter wheat. Voice dispatch by correspondent Yuriy Balandin noting that the wheat is ready to be harvested in one area because it was sown in the autumn, whereas next to it wheat is still unripe. Local seed breeders have for the first time tried out a new variety of "kurganskaya ozimaya" which is capable of sruviving the harsh winter there, and of producing a high-grain yield. More than 10 years were spent creating the new wheat variety. In today's threshing it has given 47 quintals per hectare. (1100 GMT)

To date, over 250,000 metric tons of grain from the harvest have reached the elevators and bread grain enterprises from Ryazan Oblast. (1300 GMT)

North Ossetia -- harvesting of winter eared crops has been completed. In spite of bad weather over 65,000 metric tons of choice grain have already been delivered to procurement points. (1500 GMT)

Correspondent Yuriy Balandin reports from the Kurgan Oblast, where the agricultural workers have started harvesting winter wheat. The wheat in question is a new strain, kurganskaya ozimaya, devised by local seed selectors and handed over now for state testing. It is the first time that a wheat plant has been created which is capable of withstanding successfully the severe Trans-Ural winters. This year seeds have been dispatched to 60 krays and oblasts in the USSR. (1800 GMT)

INCENTIVES FOR SPECIALIZED WHEAT PRODUCTION

LD071747 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- political observer Anatoliy Vashchenko talk on agriculture]

[Text] Hello, comrades. At this time in August the agricultural workers are hurrying to bring in the harvest, in some areas under conditions of untimely heavy showers, and in others under conditions of drought, and to fulfill the plans for the sale of grain to the state. Summer this year is distinguished by the fact that it is grain and not just corn, beets, or vegetables that is now being grown according to the so-called intensive technologies. These are heralding a new stage in our land husbandry.

I am not going to recite the areas of harvested grain: that you will find out from the CSA reports. I am just going to dwell upon the iprovements that are brought about by the new approaches to the cultivation of harvests. The best fields are now entrusted to collectives which answer for the end result of their labor. They are provided with sufficient fertilizer, equipment, and plant protection products, and now, despite weather conditions that are far from simple, they are reaping on that land not just between 40 and 50 quintals of grain, but even 70 quintals. And what is not less important; this is grain of high quality.

The so-called strong and hard varieties of wheat have long been regarded as the best grains. As far as the total grain worldwide, strong wheats scarcely account for one-fifth of it, and hard wheats are a mere fraction of one percent, a drop in the sea of wheat. It is primarily our Chernozem land and the hot sun of the steppes that are capable of presenting grain of the highest standard to those who sow it.

Unfortunately, quite recently, for various reasons, they have been bringing in, even to the shores of the Dnepr and Don, Altay wheat [as heard] to improve the baking of high-quality bread. This was discussed in some detail at the all-union conference of agronomists called at the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee. As is known, the state has also stimulated the production of grain which has high bread-baking qualities in the past. The agricultural workers of the Kuban, Stavropol Kray, and a number of southern oblasts in the European part of the country and Siberia have worked hard to grow grain of that kind. Now it is time to take another step forward. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on raising the level of material interest of the collective and state farms and of other agricultural enterprises and organizations in increasing production and sale to the state of high-quality grain and wheat.

As of this year, without any change in the price of bread in the shops, the farms will receive 15 rubles for each quintal of hard wheat. If the grain is first class in quality, then they will receive twice as much, that is to say, 30 rubles. And sales above the average level of the previous 5-year plan period will result in an additional 50 percent. Incentives provided for hard wheat of the second class equal 70 percent and of the third class 20 percent. Starting with the 1985 harvest, grain belonging to the strong strains of wheat is paid for at a rate 20 percent higher than that of ordinary soft wheats.

Thus all additional expenses in cultivating grain of the highest standards will be recouped a hundred times over. And they will make the bread more tasty and full of flavor. Macaroni and vermicelli, groats, and cakes, biscuits and pastries -- everything that is destined for the great table of the people will become even more nutritious.

BRIEFS

MOWING SHORTCOMINGS IN UZBEKISTAN -- Pointing to the good work of grain producers, the shock labor of many collectives of feed procurers, our correspondents point out some shortcomings which take place as well. For instance, a number of Uzbek Rayons are delaying the mowing in an unforgiveable way, which leads to worsening of food's nutritious qualities. Incidents of violating the technology of preparing feed for winter have occurred. Serious miscalculations, for example, have been made in the Kashkadarya, Dzhizak Oblasts and in the Karakalpak ASSR. [Excerpts] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 10 Aug 85 LD]

NEW LIGHT MACHINE -- The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lighting Engineering has developed a machine for greenhouses called a "Tsvetotron:" It uses powerful light sources, such as mercury-arc and iodide lamps, strung out in a line under a roof with a reflective surface, to spread light over the whole surface of the crop. It has been tested in greenhouses in the Moscow area and Krasnodar on grain crops, vegetables and flowers with enough success for it to go into serial production at the Saransk "Svetotekhnika" Production Association. According to the Institute of Agriculture of the non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation, this machine, compared to existing similar ones, can effect an increase to the harvest of approximately 30-50 percent for grain crops, and an increase in speed of growth and in yield for vegetables. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Aug 85 LD]

NEW REPAIR FACILITY -- A new complex for the repair of agricultural machinery has come into operation today in Eastern Georgia. It can handle the capital equipment repair of high-powered tractors and the "Niva" and "Kolos" combine harvesters. There are now about 30 specialized agricultural vehicle repair enterprises in Georgia. Introduction of new capacity and reconstruction of old capacity will soon double repair facilities. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Aug 85 LD]

MILITARY LEADERS MARK CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY

PM120709 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unnamed correspondent report: "Celebration Meeting"]

[Text] A celebration meeting to mark Construction Worker's Day was held 8 August at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. Taking part in it were representatives of Moscow's public, servicemen of the capital's garrison, military construction workers, and veterans of military construction organizations and units.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister; V. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; V. Isayev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department; Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops; Lieutenant General V. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V. Arkhipov, commander of the Moscow Military District; I. Lanshin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Union; and generals, admirals, officers, and production frontrunners.

The celebration meeting was opened by Colonel General V. Bychenko, chief of the military construction directorate's political department.

An honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was unanimously elected.

Hero of Socialist Labor V. Zatvornitskiy, leader of a team of construction workers at the Mosstroy-1 Trust, member of the CPSU Central Committee; V. Mashoshina, deputy secretary of the No. 1 House Building Combine Komsomol Committee; and B. Lagutin, hero of socialist labor, doctor of technical sciences, addressed words of greeting to workers at military construction projects and enterprises. Then Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov addressed the assembled company.

The participants in the celebration meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee.